THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 9. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—It is known that Secretary Stanton did not agree with the President and the other members of the Cabinet as to the District Suffrage bill. The President is determined to have a harmonious Cabinet; but the probabilities are that he will go on without change until March, and after that time any refractory member who shall not have resigned will be turned out.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday all the members were present. The time of the meeting was mainly consumed in discussing the schemes now pending in Congress for the reduction of the Southern States to a territorial condition. On this point the Cabinet was unanimous, Stanton included, that the administration, having assisted in the creation of the existing governments in these States, since having steadily recognized them, could not now with any consistency accept a proposition that ignored them; moreover, it being the established policy of the administration that, as a legal proposition, a State cannot commit treason or participate in rebellion, and cannot dissolve its connection with the Union, and that the General Government has no power to put a State out of the Union, these States are now as much members of the Union and as independent and sovereign States as New York, Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, and can no more be reduced to Territories than they. The opinions expressed on these points by the various members of the Cabinet are understood to be very emphatic and positive, equally so by all the members.

As the best of relations are known to exist between the President and his Financial Secretary, and as the President places the fullest confidence in the wisdom of his management, the rumors telegraphed hence of a want of confidence on the part of the President are simply without foundation. The Executive defers almost entirely to Mr. McCulloch upon the question of the finances, and the two are known to be in the most perfect accord on the subject.

The Impeachment Resolutions.

It is not true, as stated, that the Judiciary Committee of the House has commenced its investigation of the charges against the President. Mr. Ashley was invited to come before the committee this morning informally, and merely in a conversational way stated to them his grounds for the charges he had made, and the nature of the proofs he had to sustain them. Neither his own testimony, nor that of any one else, was taken on the subject, nor is the committee yet prepared to proceed with the investigation. It is a delicate question with them, yet to be determined, whether they will proceed with it or not—they are authorized, but not compelled or requested to do so. They are fully aware of the responsibilities of the case, and will be cautious in their movements, and not proceed unless they are assured of reasonable grounds on which to make out a case. It is proper to state that strong influences are being brought to bear upon the committee from Republican sources to induce them to leave the subject alone, and the tone of the New York papers, especially the *Herald*, has caused them to reflect seriously upon the matter.

General Grant and the Veto Message.

It having been denied by some parties that General Grant approved of the President's veto message, the statement is reiterated upon the highest authority. The question of disfranchisement of Rebels was not discussed in the message, and therefore its reading neither called forth an opinion on that point from General Grant nor the members of the Cabinet. The question of unqualified negro suffrage was discussed, as well as the relations of the Executive to the legislative departments of the Government, and the duty of legislators to respect the wishes of the people for whom they legislate; and on these points General Grant's voice was as earnest in support of the positions taken as that of any member of the Cabinet. He even went further, and condemned the conduct of Congressmen in foisting upon a community that had no representative negro suffrage, while they refrained from giving the negroes a like privilege in their own communities.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Sporting Items.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times announces that Mr. Leonard W. Jerome continues the terms of his offer to run Kentucky against any horse in the world for a large stake.

An appeal is made for the families of the lost seamen of the Fleetwing, and a subscription list is published, giving the names of those who have started this charitable movement. Mr. Jerome gives $2000; Mr. J. G. Bennett, $1000; Messrs. G. A. & F. Osgood, $500 each; and Mr. D. Townsend and P. Lorillard, $250 each. The subscriptions in all amounts to $5470.

The *Spirit* publishes a letter of congratulation over the successful termination of the ocean yacht race sent by the "Lower Canada Club for the Protection of Game and Fish." It is as follows:—

"OFFICE OF FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB FOR L. C., QUEBEC, January 1, 1867.—At a meeting of the committee of the above Club, called this day to consider the means to be adopted in connection with the news of the termination of the great ocean yacht race, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That this Club tenders a cordial greeting to the gentlemen of the United States upon the successful and glorious termination of the sporting event of the age, the Ocean Yacht Race.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolution be published in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

"WILLIAM RHODES, President.

"F. W. G. AUSTIN, Secretary."

Report on the California Mines.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives its annual summary of the gold and silver mining interests of California and Nevada. The Gould & Curry mines produced $1,600,000 in bullion last year; dividends, $252,000. The Savage, since July last, yielded $1,100,000, and their dividends are $360,000. Hall & Norcross, the past year, $1,200,000, and their dividends are $350,000. Yellow Jacket yielded $1,300,000, and their dividends are $390,000. Crown Point, $1,273,000, and their dividends are $234,000. Ophir yielded $450,000, and no dividends. Imperial, for the last eighteen months, $1,525,000, and their dividends are $376,000. The Eureka, in Grass Valley, produced last year $600,000, and earned $420,000. The Eureka, of Amador county, yielded $485,000, with a profit of $310,000. North Star yielded $9,228,000, with a profit of $132,000. Sierra Buttes claim last year $225,000, with a net earning of $138,000. For the last five years this mine has averaged about the same results, and was recently sold for $575,000.

Message of the Governor of Minnesota.

The annual message of the Governor of Minnesota shows that the finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. The total receipts for the year have been $529,450, and total disbursements $461 255. The claim of the State against the general Government of $125,000 is in a fair way of speedy settlement. The funded debt of the State is $250,000 of 8 per cent. and $100,000 of 7 per cent. bonds, of which $190,000 is held as a school and sinking fund. The amount of taxable property last year was $450,125,318; this year it will be $575,000,000. The Governor recommends that the funded debt be paid as fast as possible, and no more credited. There are 52,754 scholars in attendance on the public schools. The funds amount to nearly $1,500,000. He estimates the population of the State at 340,000. The Governor devotes a considerable portion of his space to the question of railroad development, and appears to regard with apprehension the policy of intrusting large land grants to monopolists who may abuse their privileges.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Another Secret Mission—Judge Abell on the New Orleans Riots—The Colored Troops to be Withdrawn from Louisiana, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—The revenue-cutter Hugh McCulloch is under orders to leave for Havana on Friday, there to await sealed orders. Nobody knows positively her mission; but her officers express the belief that she goes there in connection with Fred. Seward's mission.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court, to-day delivered an important charge to the Grand Jury, in which he ably reviews the late riots and the causes that led to them, and quotes the law to show that the Convention of 1864 was an illegal assemblage in 1866. It has caused much comment in political circles.

An effort is being made to establish a radical "daily" in this city, to be called the *Republican*.

Arrangements have been made by the military authorities to have all the colored troops out of Louisiana.

The Congressional impeachment movement has given rise to considerable excitement here in certain circles.

Governor Wells announced that he will recommend to the Legislature at the coming session, to employ penitentiary convicts, who since the war are far more numerous than before, in constructing railroads and other public works. He believed that this will be found a great relief to the State treasury and greatly facilitate the building of the needed roads.

Advices from the interior show that negroes have been very restive during the Christmas holidays, but are quieting down since they are over.

Governor Wells issued an order to Sheriff Parish, of Nachitoches, which recites that William Fisher was tried and convicted before the Ninth Judicial Court of the crime of murder, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging on a day to be fixed by the Governor. He designated Saturday, January 26, for the execution to take place, in the jail yard of Natchitoches.

Sale of Pews in Beecher's Church.

TWENTY PER CENT. ADVANCE IN THE PREMIUMS—$50,000 REALIZED.

Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, was densely thronged Tuesday evening by the regular attendants and others who assembled, in response to the invitation of the trustees, to rent the pews of the edifice for the present year. The audience was provided with correct diagrams of the seats, and the bidding was spirited to the close. Mr. Beecher was present, but took no part in the proceedings. At 7 o'clock the auctioneer, Mr. Pillsbury, commenced the sale, and soon after the temple presented the scene of a great auction-room, with the knight of the hammer dwelling on the rapid bids, and sounding the inevitable "going, going, gone," of his profession. During the auction there was a constant buzz of conversation, which was increased when some aspirant for a choice pew offered the highest premium for it, and thus vanquished a dozen rivals for its possession.

The following were the highest premiums obtained:—

	Pew.	Prem.	Rent.
H. B. Claflin	89	$530	$120
Charles Davis	133	400	100
J. H. Howard	87	325	110
R. S. Benedict	86	315	105
D. S. Arnold	85	305	100
H. C. Bowen	90	300	110
R. R. Graves	102	275	111
H. A. Dike	88	290	110
A. Claflin	84	250	95
J. T. Howard	55	295	110
M. Beach	56	280	100
A J. H. Gibson	58	260	90
James Freeland	60	255	85
S. B. Duryea	100	285	120
General H. B. Duryea	97	230	85
H. W. Sage	106	255	90

The total amount of premiums obtained was $37,000, which, with the rental of $13,000, will render the income of the church for 1867, $50,000; about $8000 higher than that of last year. The advance in the premiums was about 20 per cent.—*N. Y. World.*

The Miser and His Bag.

The London *Lancet* says:—"A good illustration occurred a few days since of the strength of 'the ruling passion' even in death. An old man in his last illness was admitted into one of the metropolitan hospitals. He was without relatives, friends, or apparent means of subsistence; but when undressed and put into bed a bag of money was found suspended by a string round his neck. To this he clung with tenacity, refusing to part with it to any one, and wearing it about him by day and night. As his end approached, the treasure became a matter of anxiety to those tending him; for the sum was evidently large, and it was feared that it might offer temptations to some patient in case the moment of his death should be unobserved. At length the hour arrived, and when death had apparently claimed him, a nurse gently unfastened the string and removed the bag. At the same moment the old man opened his eyes and felt instinctively for his treasure, which was no longer in its place. He uttered the word 'Gone!' and died. The money, which was found to amount to £174, was handed over to the hospital authorities."

The Pacific Pearl Company.

Panama correspondence reports the operation at that place of a company recently organized by wealthy capitalists in New York, called the Pacific Pearl Company. The company intends to operate at the Pearl Islands, about thirty miles from Panama. A submarine boat has arrived, capable of carrying ten or twelve men at one time, who can work under the water for many hours, and so constructed that it can be lowered or hoisted at a moment's notice, and so arranged that when lowered they can open the boat at the bottom, by means of two trap-doors, allowing a space of ten feet square in each, for working purposes. The company expects to commence operations in about a month, and hopes to realize a fabulous fortune. Miss McFlimsey may anticipate an extensive reduction in the price of pearls.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

We find in the London *Observer* the following reports of cable receipts:—"The receipts from the working of the Atlantic telegraph up to the present time have averaged £813 a day, including Sundays, and forty days of the stoppage of the land lines. Since November 1, however, when the price of the message was reduced from £20 to £10, the average receipts have been £874, or at the rate of £205,133 per year."

A stockholder writes to the London *Times*:—"Both of the cables are, I am assured, in excellent working order, and the present business does not occupy in transmission more than four hours per day, and that upon one cable only."

Railroad Passes in New York.

Last year the Legislature, in a spasm of virtue, passed a bill prohibiting the issue of free passes by the railroads. The law was practically a dead letter, and passes were freely given "for services." Already this year the Assembly has repealed the bill, only seven members opposing it. The Senate is equally favorable to its repeal.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Statistics of Shipwrecks in France.—From 1862 to 1865 there were 986 French shipwrecks or disasters at sea. The crews of the vessels amounted in the aggregate to 3280 men, 1853 of whom perished. Of the disasters registered, 598 were caused by the state of the weather; 240 by overloading, bad rigging, or defects of construction. There were two explosions, one case of barratry, one fire, and 127 cases owing to unknown causes. There were 23 collisions.

MORE FORGERIES DISCOVERED.

Forged Checks on Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Presented at the Fourth National Bank—One of the Parties Arrested.

On Monday afternoon the paying teller of the Fourth National Bank, Mr. Samuel Conover, noticed a young man, who subsequently gave the name of Richard McCormack, waiting at his desk. On inquiring, young McCormack presented a check for $6909, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., to the order of J. F. Dean.

The teller received the check, and wrote the usual certificate across its face, but before he paid it his suspicions were aroused by the conduct of the boy; so Mr. Conover sent the check to the office of Jay Cooke & Co., where it was immediately pronounced a forgery. In the meantime young McCormack had been detained, and he was given into the custody of Detective Ober, of the First Precinct.

The prisoner professed the most profound ignorance of the real character of the check presented by him, stating also that he had received it from a man named Francis D. Dean, who had an office on the top floor of No. 64 Cedar street. It appears that Dean advertised for a boy to do errands, and young McCormack, who has been in this country only a few weeks, was the successful applicant.

When arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs yesterday morning, the prisoner stated that Dean had instructed him to deposit the proceeds of the check in the National Park Bank, where Dean had opened an account, and his employer would meet him in Nassau street, near the Bank. Mr. Conover testified that the check had been presented to him for payment, and Edward Dodge, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., made an affidavit that the check was a forgery. It came out during this examination that Dean had succeeded in opening an account at the Park Bank by means of forged recommendations from a well-known merchant in Gold street, Mr. A. Wetzel, to Mr. H. L. West, the cashier. Dean had also sold some securities to Jay Cooke & Co., and received their check for the amount, upon the signature of which he had practised when preparing the forged one.

From the evidence in the case the magistrate became convinced that the prisoner was innocent of all knowledge or intent, so he was remanded for examination, in order to allow the detectives time to look for Mr. Dean, who, it is needless to say, is still absent from his attic office. A case almost identical with this one occurred in Wall street a few months ago, when a newly arrived and half-witted Englishman was made the victim of an unknown sharper, and imprisoned for some weeks at the Tombs.—*New York Times of to-day.*

MEXICO.

Castlenau and Maximilian Favorably Inclined Towards the Restoration of Juarez to the Mexican Presidency.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—General Castlenau and Maximilian have come to a secret understanding, the character of which is known here. This is reliable. It does not unfavorably affect the formal restoration of Juarez to the Presidency by the middle of next month.

MISSOURI.

Election of Charles D. Drake for Senator.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 9.—The Hon. Mr. Drake received 77 votes to-day for Senator. He was declared elected.

[This probably alludes to the caucus nomination of Mr. Drake, as the election cannot occur before next Tuesday, according to the new law of Congress regulating the mode and time of electing United States Senators.—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

THE CENSUS OF HIS WIVES—HIS FIRST, LAST, AND SEVERAL INTERMEDIATES.

Mary Angell Young is the first living and legal wife of the prophet. She is a native of New York, and is a fine-looking, intelligent woman. She is large, portly, and dignified. Her hair is well sprinkled with the frosts of age; her clear hazel eyes and melancholy countenance indicate a soul where sorrow reigns supreme. She has been much attached to her husband, and his infidelity has made deep inroads upon her mind. Her deep-seated melancholy often produces flights of insanity, which increase with her declining years.

Lucy Decker Seely is the first wife in "plurality," or the second "woman."

Lucy Decker was married to Isaac Seely, and had two children. She afterwards became a Mormon, and went to Nauvoo to reside. Her husband, Seely, was somewhat dissipated, but treated her well. She, however, saw Brother Brigham, and loved him. He visited her, told her that Seely could never give her an "exaltation" in the eternal world; that he, being "high in the priesthood," could make her a queen in the first resurrection.

She yielded to these inducements and the promptings of her inclinations, left her husband, and was "sealed" to Brigham Young.

Lucy Decker has brown hair, dark eyes, small features, a fair skin, and is short of stature, but quite *embonpoint*. She would strongly remind you of a New England wife, "fat, fair, and forty." In common with nearly all the inmates of the harem, she is of very ordinary intellect and limited education.

Clara Decker, sister of Lucy Decker, is a short, thick-set person, very much like Lucy in appearance. She is much more intelligent and agreeable than her sister, and in every way her superior.

She is also quite a favorite with the Prophet; has three or four children, and is much attached to her "husband."

Harriet Cook was early in plurality, having been sealed to Brigham at "Winter Quarters," on the Missouri river, while the Mormons were on the way to Utah. This was five years before polygamy was publicly proclaimed in Utah as a divine institution. Harriet is very tall, has light hair, blue eyes, a fair complexion, and sharp nose. She is rather slender, but has much power of endurance and a look of determination.—*Mrs. Waite's "Mormon Prophet."*

YOUNG'S LAST WIFE.

Dr. Adonis, after various wanderings, has turned up in Utah. In a letter from the promised land he writes, under date of November 22, as follows about Brigham Young's last wife:—"I saw the President's last wife at the tabernacle on Sunday last. The lady's name before marriage was Maria Folsom. Her former residence was at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She is an imperious-looking young beauty, of the Grecian rather than the Roman order, and is very imperious and jealous. Like all passionate and jealous women, she is noble-hearted. Miss Folsom is Brigham's last wife and pet. Two of the President's daughters play at the theatre, and are great favorites with the Gentile portion of the community. One is married, Mrs. Clawson; and the other, Miss Jane, is single; but is being waited on by a distinguished editor."—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

The Hungarian Legion in Italy.—It is well known that, at the beginning of the late war in Europe, both Italy and Prussia created a corps called the Hungarian Legion, to serve as a nucleus for those Magyars deserting from the Austrians pending hostilities. The Prussians put their legion under the command of General Klapka, the Italians under General Turr. After peace, Klapka's corps was disbanded, and he himself returned to Paris; that of Turr in Italy was also to be dismissed. But it appears by an announcement of the *Nazione*—a kind of official paper of the Italian Government—that through the influence of Kossuth this will not be done now, and the Italo-Hungerian Legion is to be retained in the service of Italy

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

REFORM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON IMPEACHMENT.

THE REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

TERRIBLE RUMORS AFLOAT

NEW TURKISH MINISTER FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LATEST COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reform Petition Movement Abandoned.

LONDON, January 10—Noon.—The leaders of the Reform movement have decided not to make the proposed demonstration upon the meeting of Parliament, by the introduction of mass petitions, but will adopt the less turbulent course of permitting it to come up in the usual course of legislation.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London "Times" on the Proposed Impeachment of the President.

LONDON, January 10.—The London *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States shows that a revolution is going on in the Union. It also points out the dangers which may follow so questionable a proceeding.

GREECE

The Revolution Assuming Alarming Proportions.

LONDON, January 10—Noon.—Reliable advices have been received here that the plot of the Greeks on the Mediterranean Islands, to assert their independence is spreading rapidly.

Formidable popular uprisings have occurred on other islands, and the Greek cause has suddenly brightened.

TURKEY.

Rastein Bey to be Minister to the United States.

FLORENCE, January 10.—It is stated that Rastein Bey, the present Minister of the Turks to this country, will shortly be withdrawn, and sent to represent his Government at Washington.

Movements of Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, January 10—Noon.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York December 29, arrived at Queenstown last evening, *en route* for this port.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, January 10—Noon.—The following are the current quotations for American securities:—United States Five-twenties, 72¼; Erie Railroad shares, 95; Illinois Central, 81.

LIVERPOOL, January 10—Noon.—The Cotton market opens dull, with a slight decline in middling uplands, which are quoted at 19⅝d. per lb. The sales for to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

A Firm Tone Assumed by the Italian Government.

LONDON, January 9.—It is denied that the Turkish Government have arranged affairs satisfactorily with the Italian Government relative to the late firing upon by the former of one of the steamers of the latter power. The Italian Government insists upon full and ample reparation for the outrage.

FRANCE.

The French Army.

PARIS, January 9—Evening.—A report is current that one of the branches of Government has decided to favor the proposed reorganization of the French army. It is thought that in consequence of the opposition manifested to the measure, both by the people and several leading statesmen, that the Emperor will not favor its presentation by his War Minister to the Corps Legislatif.

AUSTRIA.

An Amnesty to the Press.

VIENNA, January 9.—The Austrian Government has extended an amnesty to the press throughout the empire for all past offenses.

BAVARIA.

The Bavarian Army.

MUNICH, January 9.—The Bavarian Chambers have assented to the proposed organization of the Bavarian army upon the same basis as the Prussian Zollverein.

Arrival of the Rising Star—$874,764 in Gold.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The steamship Rising Star has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing $874,764 in treasure.

Advices by the Rising Star are to the 1st inst., and state that everything is quiet on the Isthmus.

The news from Bogota states that General Morguera had handed in his resignation to the Supreme Court as President of the Republic, on the ground that the people were too immoral and unworthy of him. The Court refused to receive his resignation, and the affair is looked on as a ruse to gain sympathy.

The latest reports from Chili state that the Chileans had refused the proposed mediation of England and France.

Ex-President Preu and his Cabinet have been sentenced to fifteen years banishment as traitors, and fined fifty per cent. of the three millions of dollars paid the Spanish Minister in 1858.

Business was very brisk at Valparaiso.

The cholera had broke out among the troops detained at Nicaragua on their way to California. Forty-six had died at the last accounts.

The Central America coffee crops promised well. The Nicaragua cotton crop had been severely injured by the worm.

The Republics of Central America were tranquil.

Five hundred sick and disabled French soldiers had just passed through Panama, bound to France.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 10.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Delights of the "Chivalry" in Texas.

Communications have been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from Austin, Texas, calling attention to wrongs and outrages towards the freedmen in the northeastern counties of Texas, stating they are now more oppressed and brutally treated than in the days of slavery. The lash is more cruelly administered than it ever was, and freedmen who have cultivated land and raised crops have had all taken from them. Outrages, from cold-blooded murders down, have occurred, and there is no one to whom they can apply for redress.

A member of the Grand Jury of Red River county was heard to say:—"They dare not indict these criminals, known to them as having been guilty; an old citizen would not be permitted to live there a day were he known to take any steps to redress these wrongs."

Also a communication from Austin, Texas, reporting the murder of two freedmen, one near Austin, and the other at "Homsby's Bend," by white men.

Another case is reported at "Prairie Lea," where a freedman was cruelly whipped for addressing a young man as "Tom," instead of "Master Thomas." Another was shot for refusing to give his bottle of whisky to two white men. The civil officers will not take any steps to bring the offenders to justice.

Another was cruelly whipped for having brought a suit for wages against a white man.

In Panola county there exists a gang of white men who live by robbing freedmen; the people are afraid of them, and the civil authorities are powerless, because witnesses are afraid to testify against them.

These cases are reported by men who are known to be truthful and reliable.

Funeral of Lieutenant Wilson.

BOSTON, January 10.—The funeral of Lieutenant Wilson, son of Senator Wilson, took place yesterday afternoon at Natick. All business in the town was suspended.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton dull at 35c. Flour quiet; and the market generally unchanged; sales of 5500 bbls. State, $9 75@12 75; Ohio, $11@14 50; Western, $9 75@14 35. Wheat quiet and firm Maryland sales of 7500 bush. mixed. Western, $1 20. Oats quiet; sales of 72 000 bush Beef quiet. Pork dull and heavy. Lard and Whisky dull.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE THEFT OF DIAMONDS.

A Large Peruvian Merchant Charges his Partner with Stealing $15,000 Worth of Precious Stones—Arrest of the Accused—His Denial and Explanation.

On Saturday morning of last week—so the affidavits in the case recite—two Peruvian diamond dealers, named Jacques Bloch and Raphael Kautz, partners in the business, arrived in this city from Lima, Peru, bringing with them an iron box, containing, it is alleged, about $15,000 worth of precious stones—$1500 of which belonged exclusively to Bloch, while the remainder was the equal property of both.

The merchants engaged a room together at the Girard House, where the strong box was placed, while each set about to hunt up customers for his wares. On the evening of the day of their arrival at the hotel, Kautz asked his partner for the key of the trunk, stating that he wished to get something of his own out of it. Mr. Bloch handed the key to him, and after going to the trunk and taking something out, Kautz left the room, stating that he would return shortly. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday passed, and still there were no tidings from Kautz, and suspecting something wrong, Bloch sent for a locksmith, who opened the box, when lo! it was discovered that the contents had all been abstracted.

The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Police authorities, who set about the task of securing the delinquent. The accused was arrested yesterday, and brought before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed for examination. It is but just to the prisoner to say that he denies in toto the sworn allegations of the complainant, and says he only took property that belonged to him. A full hearing of the case will probably be had this morning, when further details will be developed.—*New York Times, to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Judges Woodward, Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—Christ Church vs. Frederick Tuechsel. In this case a ground rent of thirty-two Spanish milled dollars was reserved out of a property at the S. E. corner of Fifth and Vine streets. The question to be decided is whether the defendant is bound to pay the rent in Spanish milled dollars as reserved, or whether its payment in legal-tenders was not sufficient. The Court below decided in favor of the legal-tenders. An appeal was taken and that was submitted without argument, on paper-books.

Snyder's Appeal. The point in dispute in this case is as to the amount of commissions to which an Executor is entitled. The Executor charged five per cent. The estate was $73 000. The Court below reduced the commissions to three per cent. Argued.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Lee, charged with the larceny of barrels, tried and reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE MONONGALIA OIL CASE.

This case, that has been for such a long time pending, was called up for trial. As it was given out that the case would occupy several days at the least, there were but few in attendance who were not interested in the case. This morning, as soon as the Court was opened, D. W. O'Brien, Esq., for the Commonwealth, demanded of the defendants a plea; but the defense declined to plead until the name of at least one of the private prosecutors had been endorsed on the bill of indictment, this being required by an act of Assembly. Accordingly, the name of Joseph W. Patterson was endorsed on the bill, and a plea was entered by the defense.

A jury being empannelled, and duly sworn or affirmed according to law, the case of the Commonwealth was opened by Mr. O'Brien, who gave to the jury the charges upon which the defendants were to be tried and the facts expected to be proven. William C. Stevenson, Lambert R. Walker, Marcus A. Davis, William Farson, and others, were charged with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud James Orr, William M. Patterson, and others, of the sum of $85 000, and of obtaining money under false pretences.

These defendants and others plotted together, and agree to act in concert, telling each one the same story, represented that they were about to form an oil company to be called the Monongalia. They represented that a certain gentleman owned in West Virginia a tract of land whose wealth in oil was immense—so great, that upon the discovery of oil the working of salt wells upon it which were very lucrative, were immediately stopped. This gentleman offered the land for sale, asking sixty thousand dollars for it.

Now these gentlemen, wishing to get up this Company, represented that great activity and quickness must be used in securing the lands, as a New York company were very anxious to make a purchase. The plan of the Company was to buy this land in sixty shares, at $1000 per share each subscriber to hold one-sixtieth part upon an equal footing with Stevenson, Walker, Davis, and Farson.

Now, these gentlemen went around among their more immediate neighbors, among their fellow-church members of the Wharton Street Church, and by dint of telling the same story and of great perseverance, they got a subscription from the Rev. Mr. Tasker, a highly respectable and wealthy minister, Joseph M. Patterson, John Orr, and many others, until they made up the $60,000, a majority of the subscribers paying $1000 each, and some $500 for a half share. They gave out to the subscribers that they (the originators) would each take a share, and Mr. Stevenson, the Treasurer, several shares.

The affair went on thus for some time, until at length the subscribers, noticing a spell of inactivity, inquiries were made, and partly by confessions of certain of the defendants, and by other means, the following disclosures were made:—About December, 1864, a number of Philadelphians (defendants said a Virginian) owned a tract of 1300 acres of land in West Virginia. Among these owners were Farson and Davis. A man in West Philadelphia, named Gates, held the legal title to these lands, but for these owners before mentioned.

In January, 1865, Farson and Davis were appointed by the other owners to sell one-half of this land, 650 acres. These two engaged the services of Stevenson and Walker, and the conspiracy began. Having obtained the $60,000 they paid over to the owners $28,000, and retained to themselves $32 000. They procured the deed from Mr. Gates, and in the deed stated they had paid $60 000. Some of the subscribers having found out these facts, consulted counsel.

They then called upon the defendants and demanded an explanation, and learned from the defendants that $60,000 had not been paid, but $28 000 and ten shares, and the defendants paid over some of the money to certain subscribers, but to others would not do so. One subscriber, Mr. Patterson, paid thirty bonds of 1861; but Stevenson told Farson that he found the West Virginia men would not take these bonds, and that he (Farson) had better take these bonds and give his check, which was done.

The Commonwealth proposed to prove the entire fallacy of all these statements, and the unlawful, fraudulent intent of the whole affair. On trial.

Messrs. L. C. Cassidy, Charles M. Brooke, and William B. Ruddiman for the defense.

Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—Daniel Gunckel vs. The Corn Exchange Association. An action to try the right of plaintiff to membership in the Association of defendant, and to recover damages for an alleged exclusion. On trial.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will sit on Monday next to try homicide cases. The Commonwealth expects to try the following:—

Commonwealth vs. Frederick Paul, charged with the murder of John Maloney.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Bastian, charged with the murder of James T. Harmer.

Commonwealth vs. Owen Burns, charged with the murder of Joseph Murphey.

Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Quigley, charged with the murder of Michael Quigley.

Commonwealth vs. James Edmundson, charged with the murder of Henry C. Walters.

Commonwealth vs. George N. Kern and John T. McCormick, charged with the murder of Henry Hartman.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, January 10, 1867.

The Stock Market was less active this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds were in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 103¾@104, no change. 99¼ was bid for 10-40s; 107¼ for 6s of 1881; and 104½ for June and July 7·30s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100½@100¾; and old do. at 96.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 31, a decline of ½; Reading at 52¼@52½, a decline of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 32½, no change; Northern Central at 46, a decline of ½; and North Pennsylvania at 39¼, an advance of ¼; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56⅞ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 65½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 31 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 18½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 73 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 151 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Penn Township; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32 for preferred do.; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133¼; 11 A. M., 132¾; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 132¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"There was a good supply of money to-day at 7 per cent. on call. Commercial paper remains steady at 7@8 per cent. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 108¼@109 for commercial; 109½@109¾ for bankers'; do., at short sight, 110@110¼; Paris, at 60 days, 5·18¾@5·15; do., at short sight, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·16¼; Hamburg, 36¼@36½; Amsterdam, 41⅛@41¼; Frankfort, 41⅛@41¾; Bremen, 78½@79; Prussian thalers, 72@72½."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$8500 5-20s 65 cpJyis.104	200 sh Cata pf....b30 31
$4000 do.........103¾	300 sh do..lots b5 31
$2000 do.........103¾	50 sh C & A scripb5 46½
$9000 US 10-40s.reg's 99¼	100 sh do.......... 46½
$1000 Connt'g R bds 93	100 sh Read..reg int 52¼
$3000 Leh 6s,84...... 91½	5 sh do...transf 52¼
$2000 City 6s new....100¾	100 sh N Cen......b5 46
$2000 PaR 2d mt 6s.. 97½	400 sh Ocean....lots 3
4 sh Lit Sch........ 32½	

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 107¾@108; do., coupon, 107¾@108; U. S. 5-20s, registered, 105½@106; do., coupon, 1862, 106¾@107; do., 1864, 105@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., new, 1865, 103¾@104; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¾@104⅞; do., 2d series, 104¾@104⅞; 3d series, 104¾@104⅞; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¾@13⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 132¾@133¼; Silver ¼s and ½s, 127; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¼; do., July, 1864, 15¾; do., August, 1864, 15¼; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¼; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 9.—There was no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchased 4@500 bbls. to supply the wants of the local trade at $8@8 75 ℔ bbl. for superfine, $9@10 75 for extras, $11 50@13 50 for Northwestern extra family, $12@14 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $14 50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7 25 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are small, and this description is in steady demand at full prices. In the absence of sales, we quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3 10; Southern do at $3 10@3 20; and white at $3 20@3 40. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at $1·40. Corn is in fair request, with sales of 7500 bush. new yellow at $1@1·03. Oats are in better request, and 2000 bush. sold at 59@60c. for Pennsylvania, an advance. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

The Provision Market continues excessively dull, but prices remain without essential change. 200 bbls. new Mess Pork sold at $21; dressed hogs are selling at 8c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

People's Libraries in France.—The Minister of Education in France, M. Duruy, has ordered people's libraries to be established in all the mairies of Paris. Large rooms have been hired for this purpose, and they will be warmed and lighted in the evening for the use of the working classes.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress and the Country—The Wants of the Hour.

From the Times.

The impeachment question, let us hope, is at rest for the session. The proposition which was to accomplish wonders has been presented and disposed of; it produced no great excitement—hardly a flurry; and its reference to the Judiciary Committee strips it of nearly all its danger. Partisanship and passion are not to be permitted to precipitate the Government into confusion. The President is not to be removed on *ex-parte* allegations, or for acts of which every predecessor, from Jackson downwards, has been equally guilty. The statements of his accusers are to be subjected to a *quasi* judicial scrutiny, by minds too able to be deceived either as to the nature or the bearing of the facts involved. For a time, at any rate, we may dismiss anxiety upon this subject—the more confidently because of the rational, moderate tone in which the leading organs of the Republican party criticize and condemn the movement which has Mr. Ashley for its manager.

On the reconstruction question we shall yet hear much. Any further action consequent upon the failure of the Constitutional amendment will probably be reserved for the next Congress. But the present body cannot escape the responsibility of indicating its views as to the policy to be pursued towards the South; and perhaps Mr. Stevens' North Carolina bill may necessitate an approach to some definite decision. There is no necessity, however, for making the question a subject of daily debate. The Joint Reconstruction Committee, we take it, has charge of the subject, and is not unmindful of its exigencies. To that Committee may we not meanwhile, with advantage, intrust all that pertains to the amendment, or to whatever may be designed to be an addition to or a substitute for that measure? Is it absolutely requisite that every member shall ventilate his opinions as often as a motion relating to reconstruction is submitted the House? Would it not be more convenient, more prudent, more dignified, and more characteristic of statesmanship, to hand all motions of this nature to the Reconstruction Committee, and to throw upon that body the duty of determining what is chaff and what is wheat? A comprehensive report from the Committee, prepared in due season, would be a valuable deliverance from the chaos that now reigns; and if it were understood that such a report would be forthcoming, as a basis of intelligent discussion and final action, might not Congress profitably consent to waive this constant iteration of platitudes whenever somebody chooses to introduce a buncombe resolution?

The paramount importance of the reconstruction question none denies. The necessity of solving it, one way or another, before much further time elapses, is universally admitted. The present condition and position of the South call urgently for measures prompt and thorough; and we believe that Congress will disappoint the country if it come to an end without having brought the question nearer a solution than now it is. But this demand of the people is not satisfied by a repetition of speeches, every one of which, in its substance, has been heard many times already. The great want is for something to be done, and so done that it shall not come up to be finished at a future period. The earnestness of this feeling, and the grave matters to which it relates, should be a guarantee against the endless stream of oratorical small beer which threatens to drown all other questions.

There is everywhere evidence of the fear begotten of uncertainty. The manufacturer has no positive knowledge of the conditions under which his work must be carried on; the merchant has no means of judging of the contingencies that may arise to mar his enterprise. Hence the uneasiness with which the doings at Washington are watched. Men are unable to guess what is coming. One day the impeachment project startles by its boldness; another day some other wild scheme comes up to teach us how near we are to a general looseness. There is a want of confidence superadded to more than ordinary dullness; and this want of confidence proceeds in no small degree from an impression that Congress is more intent upon the accomplishment of political results than upon the furtherance of practical legislation.

If the Republican majority in Congress would prove the fitness of their party for the position it occupies, they will not permit the session to close without a well-considered effort to afford relief. It is not in their power, by the enactment of laws, to convert depression into prosperity, or to ward off the penalties which must follow the blunders of our financial system; but they may remove the doubts and fears which make the existing dullness disastrous; they may inspire the confidence that is needed to counteract the prevailing tendency to paralysis; they may prevent the continuance of the mischiefs occasioned by an inflated currency, and a taxation which imperils domestic industry. These things Congress may achieve. And it will be strangely neglectful of its duty if it permit them to remain unheeded.

The misfortune is that the interests most likely to make themselves heard are precisely the interests to which Congress ought not to listen. The country is the sufferer, and it retains no lobby agent. The people are the applicants for relief, and they have made no provision for log-rolling, or for dining and wining, or for intriguing and buying, under the shadow of the Capitol. These agencies are all at work on the other side. Special interests are manipulating them as against the public. Manufacturers are using them for their own benefit, regardless of the fact that the country must be the sufferer. Bankers are laboring to extend and intensify the evils of an inflated currency that they may reap the immediate profits of increased inflation. The pressure brought to bear upon Congress is, therefore, of an unhealthy kind. It is a pressure not easily resisted, save by members who realize the condition of the country, and the danger of neglecting its most obvious necessities.

The evils to be remedied are general, and must be met by the use of energetic and general remedies. An increase of duties will render matters worse, not better. The lessening of duties is what is needed, in conjunction with so thorough a revision of the internal revenue that the taxation which now crushes industry shall be lightened and more equably adjusted. In the same way an issue of more inconvertible paper will but hasten a collapse and multiply its terrors. The want is a steady reduction of the volume of the currency, with a distinct reference to the resumption of specie payments. Together, these are the urgent requirements of the hour, and Congress will be chargeable with a more grievous offense than any imputed by Mr. Ashley to the President, if it fail to provide them without delay.

Reduced Taxes.

From the Tribune.

Shall we or shall we not vigorously proceed with the payment of our vast national debt? We say, "Hold on to our taxes and pay!" and we confidently believe the people would, by a large majority, say the same if they could hear both sides and then vote. Yet we greatly fear that Congress may be impelled to listen to special importunities and reduce our taxes so as practically to stop the payment of the debt.

There is much complacent talk of the large receipts of the last fiscal year which disregards the fact that the internal taxes were reduced at least twenty-five per cent. at the last session, so that the accruing revenues are less by at least one hundred millions per annum than they were a year ago. But even this is an inadequate view of the reduction impending. When the war closed, the country was nearly bare of goods, and prices were very high. Of course, importers and home manufacturers rushed in to reap the waiting harvest. Manufactories were run day and night; steamships from Europe came laden with rich and costly fabrics.

The daily Treasury receipts were largely swelled by this preternatural activity, and amounted to over five hundred millions per annum. And when, at a later period, the demand for goods fell off, it was freshly stimulated by reductions of prices, extensions of credits, and by the illegitimate devices known as "drumming." You must travel in the Northwest to realize how thickly it is covered by agents of New York, Chicago, and other jobbing houses, all intent on tempting purchasers by the display of samples, by concessions in prices, and by extensions of credit. These arts cannot permanently prosper; we know *how* though not *when* they must result; but meantime they impart a factitious stimulus to trade, manufacture, and revenue. We estimate that there are at least two hundred millions' worth more of goods this day in the hands of jobbers and retailers than there were eighteen months ago, and that it will not be found possible to distend the balloon much further. Very properly, importations fall off, and manufacturers, instead of running night and day, are working short time or stopping altogether. Hence the duties on imports will probably yield far less in 1867 than they did in 1866; and so will the five per cent. excise on home manufactures. If the Treasury realizes $300,000,000 from internal taxes and $100,000,000 (gold) from import duties in the calendar year 1867, it will do well. And this, if we do not mistake, will leave less than $150,000,000 to be devoted to the reduction of the principal of our national debt—which is quite little enough.

We trust, therefore, that the taxes will not be reduced, save as such reduction may tend rather to increase than diminish income. If, for instance, an excise of fifty cents per gallon on distilled alcoholic liquors will yield more revenue (as we do not doubt it will) than the present tax of two dollars per gallon, we trust the duty may be reduced to fifty cents. And if the cotton-growers will agree so to extend their cultivation this year as to insure as great an aggregate income from an excise of two cents per pound as from the three cents now exacted, we say diminish the tax! But let us hold fast to the policy of paying our debt promptly.

We are no fonder of paying taxes than other people, but we want to see the Union out of debt once more. If we hold fast to the payment of at least $100,000,000 per annum, it will soon be easy to fund whatever shall remain of our debt at a rate not exceeding five per cent. Everybody is willing to trust those who are rapidly getting out of debt. But let it be settled that we are not paying off, nor meaning to pay, the principal of our debt, and it will be hard to float even sixes. Rely on it, paying off is the truer economy.

We cannot, therefore, unite in asking Congress to take off the five per cent. now levied on manufactures, nor, the five and ten per cent. on incomes, the three per cent. on advertisements, nor, in fact, any tax whatever. We all understand that these taxes, the income excepted, are really paid by the great body of the people, and not specially by the manufacturers nor by cotton-growers. And it is very plain that, if we repeal taxes because they are inconvenient to those who (whether directly or indirectly) pay them, we shall soon have not only no surplus, but no revenue at all. Let us consent to no reduction that precludes our paying at least five per cent. per annum of the principal of our debt.

By-and-by we shall be wise enough so to levy and adjust taxes that they will serve to increase rather than diminish the aggregate of national and individual wealth. If, for example, a tax of $100 in rural districts were imposed, $200 in villages of 1000 to 10,000 inhabitants, $500 in cities of less than 100,0000 people, and $100 in all more populous cities, on every store or bar where intoxicating liquor is sold, there would thence be realized many millions per annum without loss to any one. There would be liquor enough sold and drunk; the business of selling it would be quite as gainful as now; but, instead of employing and subsisting five per cent. of our population, it would absorb but about one per cent., remitting several hundred thousands from rum-selling to the more healthful and useful labors of the farm, the workshop, and the factory. And the principle here indicated is capable of varied and beneficent application. But we must not expect nations to cut all their wisdom-teeth in infancy and at once.

We trust Congress will revise and stiffen the tariff, so as to secure to our manufacturers and artisans a large share of our own markets, and that many who now await orders or meditate stopping will thus be enabled and encouraged to go ahead. If we could only go at once to specie payment, thus reducing the nominal or currency cost of materials, labor, etc., we should thereby incite many to build and improve and invest, who are now repelled by inflation and exorbitant prices—who will neither buy nor erect a house while it costs $15,000, and they know it will be worth but $10,000 or $12 000 after resumption. And whenever we *do* resume, or move resolutely towards that end, there will doubtless be a pause in business, and a temporary falling off in the weekly receipts of revenue. There should be no tax remitted or reduced till we have returned to solvency, and stopped the issue of promises whereof each is an ostentatious and demoralizing untruth.

The President's Impeachment—The Inquisition of the Judiciary Committee.

From the Herald.

Upon the charges of impeachment preferred against President Johnson on Monday last by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, the Committee on the Judiciary commenced its inquisition yesterday. Mr. Ashley was the first witness in the submission of testimony to support his charges, and the examination of witnesses will be continued from day to day until the committee are satisfied that they have sufficient evidence upon which, yea or nay, to make up a report for the House. The committee in question, one of the standing committees of the present Congress, is composed of the following members:—

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman;
George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts;
Francis Thomas, of Maryland;
Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania;
Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vermont;
Daniel Morris, of New York;
Andrew J. Rogers, of New Jersey;
William J. Lawrence, of Ohio;
Burton C. Cook, of Illinois;

—all Republicans, and, we believe, all of the radical school of Ashley, except the solitary Democrat familiarly known as "Little Jack Rogers of Jersey." Six at least of this committee, we understand, are resolved upon the impeachment, so far as their labors may contribute to this end, and profess to believe that a budget of "high crimes and misdemeanors" can be established sufficient for the removal of Andrew Johnson. It is given out, too, that among the charges that will be brought against him will be this—that but for his influence employed against the pending Constitutional amendment in the South, it would have been accepted by the excluded States, instead of being indignantly scouted by them, as a treaty of restoration; and of all the accusations made against him, this is perhaps the one which his enemies in Congress may employ most to his prejudice. If they ask him under what authority he has interposed between Congress and the States to defeat the pending amendment, what answer can he make? He can only meet this question by answering that he has not interposed, as charged, and that accordingly this accusation falls to the ground. We presume, too, that he is prepared to give this answer, and to make it good, notwithstanding all the newspaper reports of his alleged advice and instructions to Southern Governors and Legislatures to reject the pending constitutional amendment.

Let us suppose, however, that the House of Representatives, acting as a grand jury, has found a true bill against Andrew Johnson, and that under this bill be is arraigned for trial at the bar of the Senate acting as a high court, with Chief Justice Chase as presiding judge; what then? Does any one suppose, upon the charges made, which would apply more or less to all our Presidents since the first election of Jackson, that two-thirds of the Senate can be mustered for a conviction? No; for it is probable that at least two thirds of the Senators have been themselves implicated to a greater or lesser extent with the President in some of these alleged "crimes and misdemeanors," especially in regard to the distribution of the spoils.

As there is, then, no probability that charges of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against Andrew Johnson sufficient to justify his removal can be established against him, what advantages can accrue to Congress or the Republican party from this prosecution? Wendell Phillips answers that the moral effect in clipping the wings of a faithless Executive will still be an immense gain to the cause of liberty and justice. We apprehend, however, that, without any compensating good results, the consequences of this proceeding, if pushed to a trial before the Senate, will be mischievous, if not disastrous, to Congress, the Republican party, the Treasury, and the financial and industrial interests of the country, from the violent clashing and confusion of parties, factions, and sections that must inevitably attend the prosecution of this impeachment, to the attempt to suspend the Executive in his functions, with his arraignment as a prisoner.

Let us await, however, the result of the inquisition of the Judiciary Committee of the House. When they have finished their inquiries upon the charges made and to be made against the accused, they are to lay their evidence and their conclusions before a Republican caucus, which is to decide upon the report to be submitted to the House. Meantime we expect that the pressure of public opinion upon Congress will produce a wholesome reaction; for, excepting a few displaced office-holders and a few disappointed office-seekers, we are not aware of any calls from the people for the impeachment of President Johnson. In any event, as this movement is evidently more from the inspirations of partisan revenge than in behalf of the general welfare, or from the necessities of the Government, it must end in a failure, and so we patiently await the report of the Judiciary Committee.

Garibaldi and Earl Russell.

From the World.

It is a great pity that some of Garibaldi's friends and admirers do not take measures to have him effectually cut off from the use of pens, ink, and paper. Lord Rochester's famous epigram upon Charles II may be fitly applied, "with modifications," to this high-hearted but sadly hot-headed Italian patriot. He never does a base thing, and rarely says a wise one. He has just issued an appeal to the Italians to bestow an ovation upon Earl Russell, who is about to visit Italy, because "this excellent statesman in 1860 threw the weighty word of England into the scale in favor of the destinies of Italy against Napoleon, who wanted to isolate the emancipating movement in Sicily." This wretched attempt to stimulate the Italian people against the one man to whom Italy owes substantially all the opportunities of which she has so nobly availed herself for recovering her rank among the nations, would be a crime on the part of any Italian more capable of political thought and political justice than the soldier of Caprera. In Garibaldi, it is simply a piece of obstinate folly. It is curious that at the very moment when this unlucky letter first appeared it should have been made known officially that Earl Russell, whom Garibaldi asks his countrymen to use as a kind of unmerchantable egg for throwing at the head of Napoleon, did his utmost before retiring from power in England to complicate afresh the Papal question, by inviting the Pope to take refuge in Malta. The Pope once in Malta, King Francis II of Naples and Sicily would have followed his Holiness to that island; and Malta would have been made, under the English flag, what Sicily was under the English flag sixty years ago—the centre of all the reactionary conspiracies against Italian unity and Italian freedom. Napoleon saw this clearly, and remonstrated at once against the action of Earl Russell. Fortunately for Italy, and (as we doubt not will appear in the end) fortunately also for the Pope, Earl Russell was turned out of office, and Lord Stanley, his successor, has just caused the English representative in Rome to make his Holiness understand that England would be much obliged to him if he would decline Earl Russell's invitation.

Whatever else may be said of the third Napoleon, impartial history will assuredly accord to him the glory of conceiving, carrying through, and consummating one of the very grandest movements of our times, in the liberation of Italy, not only from the system of 1815, but from the whole weight of the foreign influences beneath which, for four centuries, the genius and the spirit of the Italian people had groaned in vain. In proportion to every candid man's knowledge of the political condition of Europe at the time when Prince Louis Napoleon was elevated to the Presidency of the French Republic, and during the eventful eighteen years which have since elapsed, must be his admiration of the ability and the persistency with which this extraordinary ruler has clung to and accomplished this Italian work which he assigned to himself at the very outset of his career. It is not for the credit of Italy that men so largely identified with her efforts at independence as Garibaldi, should be carried away by their personal sympathies and antipathies into explosions of spleen which can only tend to fasten the reproach of ingratitude or imbecility upon a great and intelligent people.

—A negro woman in Richmond, after dancing at a ball all night, found her child half eaten by rats in the morning—its face, hands, and ears gnawed away.

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James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 2636 Market street.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3·10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·23
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923·98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,549·60
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 18§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 11§

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NORTHEAST CORNER
CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 116m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
727§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330§

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 154p

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 616§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc, etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 20 thstu6m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 11]

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [11

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 520§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE PROPOSED SOUTH STREET BRIDGE—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Committee appointed two weeks ago by a meeting of citizens interested in opposing the construction of a bridge across the Schuylkill at South street, made a report at the Board of Trade Rooms, Mr. W. P. Jenks in the chair.

J. P. Wetherill, Chairman of the Committee, stated that they had been actively engaged in the work assigned to them, and had embodied the results of their investigation in a report, which was next read. It was a document of considerable length, setting forth the objections to the bridge, especially if constructed without a draw.

The property dependent on the free navigation of the river between Chesnut and South streets is not worth less than $1,500,000, and if the river was closed at South street against masted vessels, so that there should be no access to the wharves, factories, and works there located, the want of room on the Delaware would for a time almost destroy the business done at that point; and if room could or should be provided, it would not be obtained on that river for a sum less than $5,000,000. It may well be doubted if it can ever be politic to construct any closed bridge which causes an unnecessary absorption of $3,500,000 of capital, or an increased annual charge to consumers of the articles which are the subject of trade at that point of $210,000.

The trade which seeks these wharves in masted vessels is in marble, wood, granite in block and in flag, ice, lumber, paving stones, and refined coal oil. The value of the tonnage in these articles for the first eleven months of the year 1866 was $4,764,667, of which one-third was used in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards. During the same time 274 registered or enrolled masted vessels came to this point, and in a coming or going cargo the general trade and commerce of the port were benefited. There were besides a large number of smaller craft, which cannot be accurately given. The amount of tonnage, so far as the same can be ascertained, was about 238,000 tons. The increased cost of transportation from the river Delaware beyond that for the river Schuylkill would average $1 per ton. It is, therefore, evident that at least $200,000 annually would be lost to the trade of our city, or that much more would be charged to consumption.

The report then sets forth the number and character of the bridges now crossing the Schuylkill, and suggests that if the South Street Bridge is constructed without a draw, the other corporations will be induced to close the draws of their bridges. A closed bridge would destroy the value of the property along the Schuylkill from Chesnut street to the mouth. The legislation in reference to this bridge, commencing with the act of 1861, authorizing Councils to construct it, was given, together with the interest held by the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company.

The act of 1866, authorizing the construction of a bridge by a commission, was next discussed in the report, and the objections to the act pointed out, including the necessity imposed upon Councils to assess taxes to pay a loan created by a commission of eleven men. If this is submitted to by the people, no bondholder has any security that succeeding State Legislatures shall not authorize commissions of five, seven, or nine men to issue certificates of debt for every conceivable purpose. The act is also objectionable, because the loan is made negotiable instead of assignable as heretofore; it is also objectionable because it allows the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Company to use the bridge without compensation.

The bridge is not wanted for the public convenience until arrangements are made to open South street west of the river. The street cut to the Darby road does not warrant the expenditure, or afford the convenience to those in the southern part of the city claimed for it. Indeed, a bridge with a draw, located much farther south of this, so that a street may be opened west of the river, which will pass the Almshouse building to the south in a straight westerly line to the Darby road, would be much more convenient.

Reference is made to the importance of the coal trade on the river. The towing business of the Messrs. Flanagan, in 1862, was proven to be over 1,000,000 tons, conveyed in 9000 boats.

The report was accepted, and the committee authorized to have it published, and to generally take charge of the subject.

The meeting then adjourned.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN AN ALLEGED HOMICIDE CASE.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Third Ward Station House, in the case of W. Guager, who died at the Hospital, on Tuesday morning, from the effects of a blow received during a disturbance in a saloon at No. 718 Shippen street, at an early hour on New Year's day.

Charles Stowper, residing at No. 718 Shippen street, testified that he was woke up about 3 or 4 o'clock on New Year's morning by several persons who desired admittance to his bar-room. On letting them in, they drank several glasses of beer. These men, the witness said, got to making a great noise, in fun; they finally got in earnest, when the witness himself was struck. The deceased was behind the bar at the time. Witness did not know who struck him. After getting struck, witness went into a back room to have his wound dressed; while he was out the crowd passed from the bar-room. Witness was unable to say when or where the deceased was struck, being out of the room at the time.

Margaret Luckehardt, a servant in the employ of Mr. Stowper, testified to seeing the parties in the bar-room, and also the striking of the landlord, but was unable to say who did it.

John Welde testified to being with the party that visited Stowper's saloon, but that he left before the fuss took place. There were some twenty-five persons in all in the party, he said.

Frederick Lerringer testified to being with the party that went to Stowper's; he got struck, but by whom he was unable to say; on getting hit he went to the back part of the room, and there remained till the disturbance was over; he did not see the deceased get struck, nor did he see him go out of the room; witness heard deceased exclaim, upon coming in the room, "I am struck;" he then ran to the corner of Seventh street, and cried "Watch;" most of the fighting, he said, was done on the outside.

John McGahan testified to being in Stowper's saloon during the fighting. He was cut in the arm in the bar-room. When he got cut he was trying to get out of the place. Witness and Anders went into the place together, and also came out together. William Butz and Edward McGittigan were also with the witness. The former got cut on the cap of his knee, and was also taken to the hospital.

Dr. Shapleigh testified to making a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased. He found an ulcerating wound on the top of the head, one and a half inch long. Death was caused by erysipelas, the result of the wound in the head.

A verdict was rendered to the effect that the deceased came to his death from erysipelas, the result of a blow on the head inflicted by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

All the persons who had been arrested as having been concerned in the case were discharged.

EXCITEMENT ON BOARD OF A VESSEL.—Yesterday morning a number of men repaired to Lombard street wharf, and soon after arriving they went on board the ship William Welsh, which was about leaving for Cuba, and demanded of the captain the discharge of the entire crew. The commander of the vessel, not feeling disposed to yield to so unreasonable a demand, at once refused. Words then ensued, and soon quite an excitement was created among the men. After using threatening language, the turbulent party left the vessel, stating to the captain that they would give him one hour to discharge his men. Soon after a messenger was despatched for an officer, when Lieutenant Goldey made his appearance, accompanied by four other officers.

They immediately went on board the vessel, and assured the men that their assailants should not again interfere with them. Quiet was then restored, and during the day the four officers remained on hand, ready to arrest any who might interfere with the crew. It appears that there is an association in this city who claim it as their right to require that all deck hands shall be furnished by them; and all who do not find employment through this channel are considered irregular employes, and are liable to be interfered with. The crew of the William Welsh had not been furnished by the association, in consequence of which a demand was made for their discharge. The vessel will sail this morning for her place of destination.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF COLORED CONVENTION.—At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted to name the organization "The National Soldiers' and Sailors' League of America," headquarters at Washington.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Ladies' Lincoln Association, Ladies' Union Association, Equal Rights League, Ladies' Sanitary Commission, and St. Thomas Church.

A lengthy address to Congress and to the people of the United States was presented, read, and adopted. It reverted to the patriotic impulses that had animated the colored citizens of our country since the organization of this Government, and especially referred to the faithful services rendered by loyal black men in the Union ranks during the progress of the late war, tracing the progress of colored enlistments from the first small beginning to the time when thousands were in the field.

It declared that from the adoption of the Constitution slavery had been ill at ease; that the principles of our Government and the institution of slavery were incongruous, and the war was the natural result. The military services of the colored race during the Revolution and the war of 1812, were fully described, as proofs of true manhood. Believing the ballot to be the great weapon of defense, they were now pleading for it, and were directing all their efforts towards its attainment. "Give us that, enfranchisement, perfect equality before the law, and all other blessings must of necessity follow." "And from us, who have already such a glorious record, even amidst the strong current of adverse legislation, there need be no other assurance that, in the support of such just and reasonable legislation, we pledge all that we possess and our lives against the enemies of our country, whether they be foes from without or the more dangerous efforts of internal foes to sap the foundations of our great republican system of free government."

A committee of five was appointed to revise and publish the proceedings of the Convention.

After the usual vote of thanks and the transactions of unimportant routine business, the Convention adjourned to meet at Cincinnati, on the 8th of January, 1868.

At the evening meeting for the delivery of addresses, speeches were made by General Wagner, Colonel Hinton, L. E. Dudley, John C. Bowers, H. H. Garnett, William H. Day, A. Ward Hanly, Sergeant-Major Harkins, and others, which were received with great enthusiasm.

FIRST DAY, OR SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Society for the institution and support of First Day or Sunday Schools in the city of Philadelphia was held yesterday. During the past year 30 schools, containing 579 teachers and 3448 scholars, have been visited, and aided by an appropriation of books and periodicals to the amount of $439·37. The Treasurer reported the receipts to be $1206·75, and the expenditures $1048·86, leaving a balance in hand of $157·89.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, James Peters; Vice-President, Isaac Ashmead; Treasurer, Charles J. Sutter; Secretary, Alexander Kirkpatrick; Board of Visitors, Messrs. James Peters, Jacob H. Lex, Joseph Shirley, Joseph Diver, William D. Thomas, Edwin T. S. Lentz, A. Kirkpatrick, A. F. Faulkner, L. Knowles, F. Schofield, A. Martin, W. F. Geddes.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The first of a series of temperance meeting designed to be held in the different churches in this city, took place last evening in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Eva pastor, on Girard avenue, near Palmer street. The pastor presided, and the choir of the church added to the gratification of the audience by the excellence of the music it furnished. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Moore and William Nicholson, Esq., both of whom spoke forcibly on the evils of intemperance, and of the necessity of an active effort to lessen them.

DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL.—Of the sixty-seven persons taken from the wrecked brig Jacques, Captain Fontaine, by the officers and crew of the steamship Tonawanda, and landed here on the 8th of December, six were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, suffering either from injuries or from exposure and other causes. One of them died immediately after reaching the Hospital, four recovered, and were discharged cured yesterday. One remains at the Institution, still suffering from a fracture of one of his limbs.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES,	BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH. CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail..........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail..........$1·00
Quarts in bottle..........$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE CELEBRATED
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.
M'ME PAREPA,
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
SIG. FERRANTI,
SIG. FORTUNA.
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. R. HUTTON.

The Concerts announced above will be positively the last Bateman Concerts in Philadelphia, and the programme for each will contain the most admired selections of the different artists.

Reserved Seats for FRIDAY or SATURDAY,
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Seats may be secured at the Music Store of C. W. A. TRUMPLER, on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 9.
Admission to the MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FIFTY CENTS.
The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, N. Y. 1 7

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIS EVENING, January 10.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIRD NIGHT
OF
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,
received with enthusiastic applause, and its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
pronounced to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore produced in this city.
To conclude with
THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
First time in this city of the interesting drama,
THE THREE RED MEN.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11.
BENEFIT OF MR BARNEY WILLIAMS.
AN IMMENSE BILL.
TWO PIECES, SONGS AND DANCES.
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
AND BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST,
MRS. WILLIAMS WILL APPEAR AS MARGERY, IN
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF GRIFFITH GAUNT.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), January 10,
SIXTEENTH, AND LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
with all its grand features.
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS KATE PEYTON,
aided by the full company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
Box Sheet now open.
MONDAY, January 14, first time,
£100,000.

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N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 10,
fourth night of the eminent comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear as
MR. FOXGLOVE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
in his own sterling comedy of
FLIES IN THE WEB.
Also, in his famous Irish character of
TIM MOORE,
in the laughable farce of
THE IRISH LION.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
when will be produced Brougham's comedy of
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING
will commence with the drama of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
To conclude with, for the last week, the
GREAT TRICK PANTOMIME.

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A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
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Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
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SÆNGERBUND!
GRAND MASKED BALL.
GRAND MASKED BALL.
GRAND MASKED BALL,
TO BE GIVEN
ON THE 21st OF JANUARY, 1867,
ON THE 21st OF JANUARY, 1867,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S THIRD MATINEE.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, January 11,
AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,
third appearance of
HERR J. POLLAK,
from the Royal Opera, Dresden.
CARL BOESE, Accompanist.
Tickets One Dollar each. To be had at the music stores and at the door. 1 9 3t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Great success of the Automaton Minstrels. Last week of the Double Sphynx. SIGNOR BLITZ'S new Illusions and Wonders, the Funny Burlesque Minstrels, Double-Headed Sphynx, Spirit Drum, Silver Casket, Ventriloquism, Learned Canary Birds, etc., Every Evening, commencing at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
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THE DRAWING OF PREMIUMS
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THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION,
WILL TAKE PLACE
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IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE
21st OF JANUARY,
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Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz:—

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Terms—Cash in Government funds.
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The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867.

The Corruption of the Veto.

The President devotes nearly one-half of his veto message not to a discussion of the measure which he had vetoed, but to a discussion of the veto power itself. He doubtless instinctively feels that his persistent and repeated use of that power is well calculated to arouse the people to a full consideration of its essentially autocratic and anti-republican character. To justify it, he appeals not to the plain and unmistakable teachings of experience, but to the *theories* of our early writers.

But we all know that one *fact* is worth a whole volume of theorizing; and we take it that our national experience has demonstrated that the veto power is generally used not so much as a check upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, as it is to thwart the will of the people, and to set up the will of the Executive in opposition to that of Congress. Mr. Johnson's vetoes have all been of this class. They are deliberate attempts to frustrate the known and expressed will of the people. And in this sense their exercise is most despotic and corrupt. It is one man assuming to be wiser and better than two thirds of the Representatives of the people; one man stubbornly arraying himself against the voice of the nation. No crowned ruler in Europe would dare thus to defy the popular sentiment of his people.

The truth is that Mr. Johnson, since his accession to the Presidency, has attempted to usurp the functions of the Legislative branch of the Government. His attempted formation of State Governments in the Southern States was an open invasion of the province of Congress. He assumed to enact *laws*—for his rules and regulations in regard to the formation of those so-called State Governments were of the nature of laws. Having usurped the functions of the law-making branch of the Government, he has since been active in endeavoring to thwart all legislation which did not conform to his "policy," thus illegally and unconstitutionally inaugurated. And to cover up his own usurpation of power, he resorts to the dodge of pretending that the nation is in great danger from its representatives. Thus he sends in veto after veto of every important measure that Congress has passed bearing in any way upon the great question of reconstruction. He appeals to the people in their primary capacity, and the people overwhelmingly repudiate him; and yet he attempts to override the popular verdict. In short, by a gross prostitution of the veto, he attempts to exercise despotic powers.

Well may the people grow suspicious and restive under the exercise of a power so utterly opposed to all the principles of a free government—so essentially autocratic in its character. Who shall dare say that Andrew Johnson is to-day a better man, in any respect, than any one of the members of Congress comprising the two-thirds and more whose legislation he so systematically attempts to nullify? If not, why should his judgment and his wishes stand against that of two-thirds of the people's representatives?

Perhaps it was necessary that this corrupt use of the veto power should be made, that its dangerous character might be the more clearly realized by the people. In several of the States the veto power has already been reduced to that of a mere check upon hasty legislation, its effect being only to send the bill back for reconsideration by the Legislature, but not to require anything more than a majority vote to finally pass it. Such a modification of it retains all that there is good about it, while it divests it of that arbitrary, despotic, one-man character which, in Mr. Johnson's hands, is making it so offensive to the people and so dangerous to republican institutions.

An Error.

The *North American*, in commenting upon the passage of the District Suffrage bill, says "this is the first instance in the country in which the suffrage has been conferred upon colored men upon the same terms as upon white men." Our usually well-informed contemporary is mistaken in this assertion. At the time of the formation of the Federal Constitution, colored men possessed the elective franchise upon the same terms with white men in some five or six of the original States. In our neighboring State of New Jersey colored men had the constitutional right to vote from 1776 to 1844, although illegally and oppressively deprived of the exercise of that right by act of the Legislature in 1807-8. In Massachusetts, and we believe in all the New England States except Connecticut, colored men have voted for years on the same terms with white men. The policy just inaugurated in Congress is not altogether a new one, but is a return to the more liberal and truly republican precedents of the earlier days of the republic.

Education Among the Freedmen.

We learn, from a speech recently delivered in South Carolina by General Howard, that there are now over 150,000 colored children being educated in the late Rebel States. According to our conservatives, these 150,000 children would be better off in their old condition of slavery, preparing to bring good prices on the auction-block.

How the President Would be Impeached.

The action of the Republican caucus and the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, by the House, render it at least possible that the long-mooted question of an impeachment may actually be brought before the country. The decision of the House, that any resolution preferring articles should go rather to the Judiciary Committee than to one especially created for the purpose, would lead us to believe that the matter will not be considered either in a crude or hasty manner, and that the entire question will receive that calm and impartial deliberation which the magnitude of the interests involved demands. In view of the probability of the issue being made, we will devote a short space to the consideration of the mode of procedure, as illustrated by the various precedents in our own and British history.

That part of our Constitution which gives to a majority of the House of Representatives the power of impeaching the President, is taken bodily from the constitution of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors—the House of Commons having had the same power since the days of Simon de Montfort. The majority of the House are the judge of whether the Executive is guilty of any crime which warrants his impeachment. They can prefer articles against him for any offense they see fit; for the limitation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" is really no limitation at all. They are the judge of what constitutes a "misdemeanor." The reason that such power is lodged with them, and yet the right of trial withheld, is stated by Blackstone: "Of these (articles of impeachment) the representatives of the people cannot possibly judge, because their constituents are the parties injured, and, therefore, can only impeach. But before what court shall the impeached be tried? Not before ordinary tribunals, which would naturally be swayed by the authority of so powerful an accuser." As a consequence, the trial is made before the officers whose length of term renders them least liable to the control of popular feeling. Another reason is found in the fact that the technicalities of a legal court would enable a high criminal to escape through some quibble of the law, as the case of Burr abundantly testifies.

The manner in which the present trial will be conducted, if it actually occurs, will probably be nearly the same as in the case of Justice Humphries, who was convicted in 1863. The House Judiciary Committee having reported that, in their opinion, the President has been guilty of "misdemeanors" which warrant an impeachment, the House will adopt their report, and a motion be made to appoint a special committee to draw up articles of impeachment. This committee having discharged its duty, the House adopts the articles of impeachment, and appoints managers to conduct the prosecution before the Senate. As soon as these managers have preferred the articles of the House, the accused is summoned to appear. At this stage it is a mooted question whether the Executive continues to act as President, or whether he loses all power until after he be acquitted. The precedent in the case of the Earl of Stafford favors the idea of his removal until after acquittal, as that was the mode of procedure in the case of that nobleman. But would the founders of our Government give the power of suspending a President into the hands of a mere party *majority* of the House? And cannot a mere majority, under such circumstances, incommode the Government by delays, and prolong the prosecution for partisan purposes? The point is a doubtful one, and there is no power which is authorized to settle it, so far as we can see. The return having been made to the Senate, either by actual appearance of the accused, or by attorney, or by refusal, that body is sworn to act as justice dictates, and the prosecution begins. Two-thirds of the Senate is necessary to secure a conviction. A nice question is raised in regard to the trial. Suppose the present House should prepare articles, and the Senate not conclude its trial by the 4th of March, would the trial fall by the expiration of the Senate, or would it continue? We think, beyond all doubt, it would continue uninterrupted. The death of a judge does not remove any cases before his court. But the Senate does not die. It is a continuing body. By the provision which called it into life, two-thirds of its members always continue in office. Hence, it is not affected by the expiration of the term of the lower House. As a precedent for this opinion, we have the case of Warren Hastings, impeached in 1788, whose trial lasted seven years, and the final vote on his conviction was participated in by but one-third of the Lords who were present when the trial commenced. We cannot but view this as a conclusive precedent.

If the Senate finds the Executive guilty of the charges, he is removed; and the question arises, Who will be his successor? The President *pro tempore* of the Senate seems to be generally considered the gentleman on whom the Executive mantle would fall. But Mr. Foster's term expires on the 4th of March. Hence, whoever will be elected President of the Senate, will be President of the United States until the November after his accession to office. On the first Monday of November a general election for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held; so that if the Senate should remove the President, we may have a Presidential election in 1867 instead of 1868. Such is the routine. We do not pretend at present to say whether an impeachment would or would not be advisable; but taking the cases of Stafford, Hastings, Melville, and Judge Humphries, we have sought to point out what will occur, should the Judiciary Committee see fit to report in favor of the preferring of articles against the Chief Executive.

The Missouri Senator.—The telegraph reports Hon. Charles D. Drake as elected Senator from Missouri. We presume the vote referred to is that of the Republican caucus of the Missouri Legislature, and not that of the Legislature itself. It, however, secures his election.

Mr. Drake is one of the foremost lawyers in the West; a man of great ability and force of character, and of the radical stamp. He will prove a valuable accession to the Republican side in the Senate. We shall be disappointed if he does not immediately take a commanding position in that body.

Bills Passed for the Admission of Nebraska and Colorado.—The Senate yesterday passed bills for the admission of both Colorado and Nebraska as States, but with the proviso that no distinction of civil or political rights based on color or race should be made among the citizens.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

"UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."

THE NEW LECTURE
OF
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [1 8 3t

TICKETS FOR RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.
TICKETS FOR UNRESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, OF NEW ORLEANS, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 10, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Modern Puritan."
The BLACK SWAN will furnish selections. Single Admission, 35 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore, No. 607 CHESNUT Street; Methodist Book Depository, Arch street above Tenth; and at the Hall.
Season Tickets for the Course (Eight Lectures), $2.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue (Coal Office),
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
FOURTH Street below Willow,
J. HANKINSON,
GULIELMA Street,
1 7 4t Committee of Arrangements.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1867.
At an election for Directors, held at this office on the 7th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly chosen to serve for the ensuing year:—

Thomas C. Hand,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Jacob P. Jones,
Theophilus Paulding,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	William C. Boulton,
John C. Davis,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,	John D. Taylor,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Lafourcade,
H. Jones Brooke,	Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvain,	George W. Bernadou,
George G. Leiper,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Henry Sloan,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Samuel E. Stokes,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day,
THOMAS C. HAND was unanimously re-elected President,
JOHN C. DAVIS Vice-President, and
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 10 3t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL will be held THIS EVENING, at corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets, at 8 o'clock. Every Member is expected to be present. Election of Speaker to supply the place of James Lynd, Esq., resigned.
E. H. D. FRALEY, President.
B. Frank Abbett, Secretary. 1t*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC AND ANNUAL Meeting of the Home for Aged Colored People will be held on SIXTH DAY (Friday) evening, 11th instant, at LIBERTY HALL LOMBARD Street, below Eighth, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by E. H. COATES and others. 1 9 2t*

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—Two more lectures will be delivered this week, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in the Assembly Building, at 11 o'clock A. M. 1 7 mth2t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Rents now due the city are payable at this office (less five per cent.) until April 1, 1867. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS M. TRIOL,
1 8tuths3t License Clerk.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, 1867.
NOTICE.
Holders of twenty or more 7 30 Coupon Bonds, due January 15, can present them at this Office for count and examination, previous to the 15th instant. Checks for the same will be issued on the 15th instant.
C. McKIBBIN,
1 9 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.
12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
An interesting report will be presented by the Board of Managers. The Contributors to the Fund, as well as all others interested in the benevolent objects of the Association, are respectfully invited to be present.
WILLIAM H. BACON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 10, 1867. 1 10 4t1p

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A PUBLIC Meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, This Evening, at 7½ o'clock.
The Meeting will be addressed by Rev. EUGENIO KINCAID, D. D., Missionary from Burmah, and Rev. F. A. DOUGLASS, Missionary from Nellore. The Meeting will be of deep interest to all the friends of missions to the heathens.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth. Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D., Pastor.—Week of prayer. Service every evening this week, except Saturday, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. 1 9 3t*

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant, and opened on the 14th.
W. H. KEMBLE,
1 8 10t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the THIRD instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next, 1867.
By Resolution of the Board of Directors.
12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.
1 4 6t* SILAS YERKES, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on or after the 14th instant.
E. A. LESLEY,
1 4 9t Treasurer.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.
10 15 mwf3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33½

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,

And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 5 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 26rp1 No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD President.
John W. Gilbough, Cashier. 117

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JANUARY 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted	$1,135,509 60	
United States Bonds deposited at Washington	910,000 00	
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	948,209 63	$2,993,719 22
Demand Loans	378 400 00	
Due by National Banks	221 658 82	
Legal tender Notes	906 506 59	
National Bank Notes	23 900 00	
		1,530 366 41
Expenses and Taxes		7,650 14
		$4,531,747 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$750,000 00
Circulation		600,000 00
Deposits, nett		3,070,799 00
Surplus Fund	$95 000 00	
Profits	15,948 77	
		110,948 77
		$4,531,747 77

THEODORE KITCHEN,
1 9 3t Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1867.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$341 166 62	
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure circulation	200,000 00	
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure deposits	100 000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	60,100 00	
		706,264 09
Due from Banks and Brokers		61 393 75
Legal-tender Notes		2,062 00
National Bank Notes		116 97
Specie		76 92
Cash Items		8,717 60
Premiums		14,193 86
Current Expenses		4 783 73
Real Estate		29 000 00
Furniture Fixtures		3,033 53
		$1,130,099 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital	200,000 00
Surplus Fund	7,500 00
Circulation	165 968 00
Deposits, nett	638 501 36
Due to Banks and Bankers	6,866 2
Discount and Profit and Loss	12,193 45
	$1 126,099 12

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—City of Philadelphia, ss.
I, J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
1 9 6t J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 18
RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$179 939 27	
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	194 590 00	
		$874,619 27
Legal-tender Notes	$315,847 62	
National Bank Notes	18 515 00	
Due from other banks	275 457 12	
Fractional currency and cash items	6 109 24	
		615,928
Banking-house		58 23
Furniture and fixtures		3 27
Premiums		21 27
Expenses and taxes		17,12
Total		$1,588,150 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, full paid	$500,000 0
Deposits, gross	675 545
Circulation outstanding	400
Profits	11 524 64
Total	$1,588,150 64

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
1 8 6t4p JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
At the Annual Election held, on the 8th instant, the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank:—

THOMAS ROBINS,	RICHARD WOOD,
SAMUEL WELSH,	JOHN D. TAYLOR,
MARSHALL HILL,	LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,	N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,	ED. Y. TOWNSEND,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,	FRANK L. BODINE,

BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS.
At the meeting of the Directors held on the 9th instant, THOMAS ROBINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank.
And at the Meeting of the Directors held this day, B. B. COMEGYS was elected Vice-President, B. F. CHATHAM Assistant Cashier, and HENRY WHARTON, Esq., Solicitor.
1 10 3t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
At an election for Directors, held on the 8th instant, the following stockholders were elected for the ensuing year:—

DAVID FAUST,	N. C. MUSSELMAN,
WM. H. SOWERS,	JESSE RIEGEL,
ROBERT D. WORK,	PETER SIEGER,
M. J. DOHAN,	L. J. LEBERMAN.
GEORGE W. BLABON,	

And at a meeting for organization held this day, Mr. DAVID FAUST was elected President; WILLIAM H. SOWERS, Vice President; N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier; Hon. CHARLES GILPIN, Solicitor; S. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary.
1 10 3t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
At the Annual Election held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:—

ROBERT MORRIS,	H. W. GRAY,
CHARLES F. NORTON,	E. P. MITCHELL,
S. K. ASHTON,	PAUL P. KELLER,
H. N. BURROUGHS,	JOHN WANAMAKER.
W. A. ROLIN,	

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT NORRIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES F. NORTON, Vice-President.
1 10 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

BACON & WARDER,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 8 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
Received from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$155 352 31	
On Fire Risks	10,319 15	
		$165,671 46
On Premiums not determined Dec. 31, 1865		36,232 37
		$201,903 83
PREMIUMS DETERMINED DURING THE YEAR.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$115 141 84	
On Fire Risks	5 714 70	
Interest, Salvage, etc., received during the year	11 743 28	
		$132 579 82
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.		
Marine Losses	$62 900 44	
Fire Losses	632 05	
Return Premiums and Reinsurances	23,092 57	
Commissions	4,657 10	
State and City Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing, Etc.	9 204 08	
United States Taxes	2 453 53	
		$102,900 77
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867.		
Bills Receivable	$71 576 74	
Premiums outstanding and interest Accrued	10,439 22	
Union Bank of Reading	250 0	
City 5 per cent Loan	15,000 00	
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	20 000 00	
U. S. 6s, Bonds	7,000 00	
U. S. 5s Loan 5-20s	10,000 00	
Stock, etc., held by Company	2,350 00	
Cash in Bank and on hand	29 170 34	
Stock Notes and Stock Liabilities	50 750 00	
		$245,437 30

At an election by the Stockholders of the Anthracite Insurance Company, held January 7, 1867, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—

William Esher,	J. R. Blakiston,
William F. Dean,	P. Sieger,
I. Audenried,	J. E. Baum,
D. Luther,	J. Ketcham,
D. Pearson,	J. B. Heyl.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, the following officers were elected:—
WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.
1 10 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

W.H. SHOW 11TH
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in their beautiful new Irish drama called *Connie Soogah*. *The Maid with the Milking Pail* is the after piece. On Saturday afternoon, the usual matinee. *The Three Red Men* will be presented.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham appears to-night as "Mr. Foxglove," in his new comedy of *Flies in the Web*, and as "Tim Moore," in the *Irish Lion*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Griffith Gaunt* will be played to-night for the last time but one. To-morrow (Friday) evening, benefit of Mrs. John Drew, *Griffith Gaunt*, last time, and the comedietta called *The Miseries of Human Life*. Mrs. Drew in both pieces.

On Monday evening, the new London sensation comedy, entitled "£100 000," will be produced.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This is the last week of the *Ice King's Vow*. It will be presented to-night, with the drama of *Mischief Making*.

We are glad to hear that Mr. James Pilgrim, the favorite Irish character actor, will resume his "Progress" on the stage very shortly at the American.

THE SAENGERBUND BAL MASQUE.—This promises to be one of the most pleasant and attractive masquerade balls of the season. The Committee of Arrangements are determined to make it a first-class affair. It occurs at the Academy of Music, on the 21st instant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A PRAISEWORTHY INSTITUTION—PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF THE POOR—WHAT IT HAS BEEN AND IS STILL DOING.—We paid a visit to a very praiseworthy institution yesterday. It is called the House of Industry, and its objects are to relieve and give aid and comfort to the poor, and to heal the sick, irrespective of color, sex, or religious belief. It deals out its charities and help to all who apply.

The building is situated in Catharine street, above Seventh, and is a fine large brick building, three stories in height, and replete with every modern convenience that could conduce to the comfort of the inmates. On the first floor, besides a large and commodious hall, there is a doctor's dispensary where the sick are prescribed for, and an apothecary establishment, presided over by Mr. Creatick, on the left of the hall. On the right are the committee-room and private rooms of the matron, Mrs. Hammond. On this floor, also, is the dining-room, capable of seating fifty persons comfortably. The kitchen is fitted up in fine style. There are also on this floor a laundry and bath-room, with five private baths, fitted up with hot and cold water. In the cellar is a fine bake-oven, capable of baking a barrel of flour at one heat, and the boiler-room for heating the house with steam from a locomotive boiler.

In the second story are the school-rooms. The room for the white scholars is fitted up with desks and appropriate maps and blackboards, and is capable of accommodating fifty scholars—the average attendance being forty-five per day. There is a larger school-room for colored children, which accommodates one hundred children daily. There is also attached to this room a smaller class-room and a small workshop, for making shoes, etc. On each Friday evening the mothers of the colored children hold a meeting, for the purpose of listening to the reading of essays, etc., and to sew.

On the second floor are also a couple of large, well-lighted sewing-rooms, one of which is used as a meeting-room for the Board of Southern Physicians.

In the third story and in the attics the dormitories are situated. In each of those on the third floor are placed two iron bedsteads, with clean, neat clothing, and in the attics are twenty more beds, for the accommodation of the homeless wanderers. There are sometimes persons who have been in good circumstances, and are temporarily without means, that find a temporary home here until they find employment.

The poor and destitute children also get good homes. This institution has, since September, given lodgings to 953 persons; also 1994 meals; this is exclusive of the schools.

The following are the officers of the society:—

President, David Scull.

Vice-Presidents, John Kelley and Charles J. Rowland.

Recording Secretary, Charles P. Perot.

Corresponding Secretary, Joshua L. Baily.

Treasurer, Wistar Morris.

MANAGERS.—*Gentlemen*—Israel H. Johnson, Anthony M. Kimber, T. Wistar Brown, John C. Savery, Coleman L. Nicholson, Joshua R. Howell, Bartholomew W. Beesley, Edward R. Wood, William Hacker, James T. Shinn, Isaac H Clothier, Malcolm Lloyd, John S. Jenks, Edward Bettle, Henry Bettle, Hugh Stevenson, Edward Sharpless, John W. Biddle, Samuel Q. Shipley, Charles Richardson, H. Clifford Smith, Jonathan Evans.

Ladies—Maria C. Bird, Mary Jeanes, Eliza B. Jeanes, Lydia Bird, Anna Graham, Adeline M. Merklee, Mary T. Chisrdell, Anna M Hesser, Lucy H. Witham, Mrs. Winchester, Mrs. Winters, Hannah Maria Yerns, Mary Hallowell, Mrs. Carrow, Mrs. Weatherly, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Taylor, Rebecca Webb, Mrs Evans, Amanda L. Merklee, Susan K. Whitall, Eliza Canby.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Boardman, N. Hickman, M. D., James Tyson, M. D., John A. Hunter, M. D.

RESIDENT APOTHECARY.—W. M. Newell.

During the winter, when the house is most used, its daily duties are somewhat as follows:—The inmates, varying generally from 30 to 50 in number, are called at 6½ by the officers of the establishment, the doors of their dormitories are unlocked, and from the washing rooms they assemble, at about 7 o'clock, to breakfast of bread, meat, and coffee. The men, and most of the women, go out to look for work, apply for situations, etc. Several of the women remaining assist in putting the rooms in order, and wash or scrub under the direction of the matron; others are in the hall, waiting to receive persons calling in search of domestics, work people, etc. At 12 dinner is given to such as remain, and also to the children in the industrial school.

Frequently the hall is filled with persons waiting for the physician's visit, and for medicines ordered from the dispensary. All the inmates reassemble by 6 o'clock, at which time supper is given of bread, meat, and coffee. As most of them have not returned to dinner, the evening meal is more substantial than would otherwise be given them. At 9 o'clock all are required to be in their rooms, and the doors are locked. New arrivals are taken to the bathing and washing rooms, and obliged to make themselves clean before going to their apartments.

Religious services are held in the hall on Sabbath evenings, conducted by members of the Methodist Church.

During the past year the expenses of the house, irrespective of the dispensary, were $2742·27, and $435 additional for the dispensary. During the year nearly 4000 patients have been prescribed for at the dispensary.

The institution is in urgent need of the generous support of the public to enable it to carry out its benevolent objects, and contributions are earnestly asked for.

BURGLARIOUS OPERATIONS.—Last night the dry goods store of William S. Ringgold, No. 1540 Market street, was entered by burglars. They gained entrance by going through an alley, that runs from Sixteenth street to the rear of the building, and jumping over into the yard; they then pried open the back window with a jimmy and entered the store. They made a selection of fine silks, but before they had time to make further researches Mrs. Ringgold was awakened and gave the alarm, and her husband running down stairs, the burglars decamped, taking with them two or three pieces of silk worth about $400. Two pieces were found in the alley leading to Sixteenth street, through which the burglars had fled.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the most eloquent man of the times, will deliver his splendid new lecture on "Universal Suffrage" at the Academy of Music this evening; and, despite of the weather, our citizens will not allow the opportunity to escape them to be posted on the difficult subject announced by the able and distinguished orator of Brooklyn.

HENRY VINCENT.—A number of prominent citizens of this city have extended an invitation to Henry Vincent, the celebrated English orator, to repeat his deeply interesting lecture on Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Vincent has accepted the invitation, and the lecture will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, January 16.

A CHAPTER OF INVESTIGATION—CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES INQUIRING INTO THE BURNING OF THE NEW IRONSIDES, AND THE WHISKY FRAUDS.—This morning two committees of the House of Representatives left Washington for this city, with the view of looking into certain matters here on which the body they represent desires some official information. One of them is the regular Naval Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:—A. H. Rice, of Mass., Chairman; John A. Griswold, of New York; Frederick A. Pike, of Maine; William D. Kelley, of Pa.; Augustus Brandagee, of Conn.; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Charles E. Phelps, of Md.; William A. Darling, of New York; and Francis C. Le Blond, of Ohio.

The object of this committee in visiting our city is to investigate the burning of the New Ironsides. The investigation was ordered on a motion of Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut, whose sole aim in Congressional life would appear to be the location of the iron-clad Navy Yard at New London, in his own State. By this manœuvre, he evidently expects to cook up a fresh argument in favor of his project, by proving that the iron-clads will all fall a prey to the devouring flames, if they are not shortly removed from this locality.

But as the bill locating the iron clad navy yard at League Island has already received the recommendation of this same Naval Committee, and passed the ordeal of the House of Representatives, it would seem that the New London gentleman had started on a Quixotic adventure, which will profit him and his schemes but little.

The other committee is the one ordered by the House, on motion of Mr. Darling, of New York, to investigate the frauds in the payment and collection of internal revenue on distilled spirits, tobacco, and cigars. It consists of the following gentlemen:—

William A. Darling, of New York, Chairman; Fernando C. Beaman, of Michigan; Benjamin Eggleston, of Ohio; Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania; and L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky.

This last committee have already visited our city on one of its missions, but, if we mistake not, they will still find something to do in their particular branch.

Quarters for both Committees have been provided at the "Continental," where they are expected to arrive just as we go to press. Their labors will detain them here several days.

NAVAL AFFAIRS—TRANSFER OF A LARGE DETACHMENT OF BLUE JACKETS.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a detachment of three hundred and fifty sailors was transferred from the United States Receiving Ship Constellation, at the Navy Yard, to a steamer, and carried to the Camden and Amboy depot, where they were embarked in a special train of cars for Jersey City. There a naval tug from the New York yard was in waiting, and conveyed them to the Receiving Ship Vermont.

The detachment was in charge of Commander M. A. Adams, U. S. N., assisted by Acting-Master White, and a picked guard of the United States Marine Corps, consisting of four Sergeants, two Corporals, and twelve privates. The draft and baggage filled seven cars, the doors of which were locked, and a marine sentinel stationed at each end.

Near Jersey City one of the sailors jumped from a window, but was brought up with a "round turn" by a shot from an officer. Some of these men are to go to sea in the new squadron fitting out, and others to be discharged. The steam gunboat Aroostook sailed on Saturday for the East Indies. The iron-clad Modoc is in the sectional dock. No vessels fitting out at present.

AN UNNATURAL SON.—About half-past eight o'clock, as Officer Mabyn was going along his beat in Philip street, above Columbia avenue, he heard screams and sounds of a violent quarrel issuing from the house occupied by a family named Devlin. Going in, he found that a young fellow named Michael Devlin was beating his mother, and chasing her with a large butcher-knife in his hand, threatening to kill her. Officer Mabyn seized him to make an arrest, when the brute kicked him in the stomach. He succeeded, however, in arresting Devlin, and he had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $500 bail to answer at Court the charge of assault and battery.

THE GAME OF SNATCH.—Two colored men went into Hopson's hat store, at the corner of Twelfth and South streets, last evening, and whilst the storekeeper was busy with some customers, one of them, named John Wilson, picked up a tile of the latest style, and walked out of the door with it at a rapid rate. The act was observed and John was pursued, and in the course of his flight he threw away the hat, which the other negro picked up. Although John could "run bully," he was brought to at Twelfth and Lombard streets by Officer Williams, and escorted to the office of Alderman Morrow. That gentleman held him in $600 bail to answer for his little joke.

MISCHIEVOUS.—Daniel Price and John Publess went into a lager beer saloon in the lower part of the city on Christmas day, to eat, drink beer, and be merry, and in the course of events got drunk, and, per consequence, belligerent. They smashed glassware and furniture, and kicked up the old boy generally, and then left the field of operations. A warrant was issued for their arrest; but they managed to elude the police until yesterday afternoon, when Price was arrested at Third and Monroe streets, and Publess at Spruce street wharf. They both had a hearing before Alderman Hibberd, who held them in $1000 bail each to answer.

LARCENY OF BOOTS.—A couple of sneak-thieves, travelling in harness, made a raid on a boot and shoe establishment at the S. E. corner of Tenth and Race streets, yesterday afternoon, and one of them, snatching up a pair of fine boots, they both disappeared out of the door and around the corner. Pursuit was given, and they were arrested at Twelfth and Noble streets. They had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and were held in $600 bail each to answer.

PREPARING FOR COLD WEATHER.—James Steward, a lad of fifteen years, it is alleged, undertook to get an overcoat without expense yesterday morning. He went into the stable of a milk depot in Ogden street, above Thirteenth, and stole an overcoat valued at $35 from a milk wagon. James was detected in the act, and was arrested at Ninth and Nectarine streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—The well-known news-stand at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets will remove, in a few days, to the southeast corner, under the management of Charles Neurath, the old director, where, he wishes to inform the public, they can be supplied with all the daily and weekly papers; also, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, done up in wrappers, for mailing, the New York dailies and weeklies, envelopes, writing paper, etc.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock several bundles of muslins, that had been stolen from the store of Messrs. Thorn & King, No. 313 Market street, were found in an empty box in an alley-way back of No. 28 N. Third street, leading to McRea's stables. The owners identified their property, and took it away.

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.—The election of Bank Directors this morning resulted as follows:—

National Bank of Commerce.—George K. Ziegler, John A. Brown, A. E. Borie, S. W. Cannell, Thomas H. Kirtley, George Trott, George W. Page, John Thompson, John Rodman Paul, M. D.

ALUMNI SPEAKER.—Mr. James Lynd, lately elected City Solicitor, having been compelled by the pressure of the business of his office to resign the position of Speaker of the High School Alumni of 1867, a meeting of the Board of Managers of that association will be held this evening, at which the vacancy will be filled.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—About 8 o'clock last evening the dwelling-house No. 109 Brown street was entered by thieves. They managed to get in the front door by means of false keys, and after securing a small quantity of clothing decamped.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH FAIR.—A Fair is now being held in the basement of St. Michael's Church, which is every way deserving of abundant support. A handsome President's chair is being voted for at the Fair, and the vote last evening stood as follows:—Hancock Assembly, 51; James Page Library Company, 50; St. Augustine's Beneficial Society, 10; Globe Steam Fire Engine Company, 4; Young Men's Buckwalter Club, 1.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—The arrangements for the Grand Bal Masque, next Monday evening, are rapidly approaching completion, and are upon a scale of grandeur exceeding the last carnival.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY PROBABLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

SALE OF FINE CHROMOS AND ENGLISH STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS.—Thomas Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will sell by auction this evening, at 7½ o'clock, a collection of choice English, French, and German chromos; also, English steel plate engravings, and French lithographs recently imported.

The collection can be examined during to-day, and will well repay a visit.

FURS IN SETS, ROBES, ETC.—One of the finest assortments of ladies' and misses' furs in sets is now open for examination at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. They were all manufactured expressly for city retail trade, and will be sold to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Persons desirous of purchasing a good article should attend this sale.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

IMPEACHMENT!—A LIST OF THE CHARGES.—

We charge:—

First. For Overcoats, from $25 to $75.

Second. Full suits, $30 to $90.

Third. Coats, Pants, or Vests, separately, ten per cent. lower than the same quality of goods can be had for anywhere else in this city.

Charles Stokes & Co., first-class Clothiers, under the "Continental."

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 28 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

TO LEAD people by the nose, place under that sensitive organ a handkerchief perfumed with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." They will thereby be led to the just conclusion that its fragrance cannot be matched among the sweets of the earth.—*Sunbury American.*

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

A CURE OF RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Warranted no cure no pay.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A CARD.

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

EVERETT—EVANS.—At Meadville, Pa., September 15, 1866, by the Rev. Rufus B. Kelsey, Mr. CHARLES W. EVERETT to Miss LIZZIE E. EVANS, daughter of Rowland C. Evans, Esq., both of Philadelphia.

HARRIS—REYNO.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. George Van Duers Mr. GEORGE E. HARRIS to Miss THEODOSIA J. RE[illegible] Philadelphia.

DIED.

BIGALOW.—At Gloucester, N. J., on the 7th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, William R. West, Mrs. SARAH BIGALOW, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas L. Bigalow, No. 1310 Coates street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

DOWNING.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DOWNING, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Currant alley, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

McDOWELL.—On Tuesday evening, January 8, HENRIETTA, widow of the late Rev. John W. McDowell, D. D., in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral services, in the Spring Garden Church, Eleventh street, below Green, on Friday morning, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely. Her relatives will assemble at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. W. M. Rice, D. D., No. 1410 Lombard street, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to the Church.

MECK.—On the 8th instant, of consumption, LAWRENCE A MECK, formerly of Reading, Pa.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas Marston, No. 717 S. Third street, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LIGHT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, by the investment of a small amount of capital, may be found in the sale of Patent Scissors and Knife Sharpeners in a neighborhood where they have not been introduced. Address TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HALE'S COMBINED SAUSAGE AND MINCE Meat Cutter and Stuffer, for its simplicity and the ease with which it is kept in working order, or may be made to cut fine or coarse, is believed to surpass most others. They are for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

KNIVES WITHOUT FORKS, AND FORKS without Knives, fine quality or low priced, for sale, with a variety of other Hardware, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

WANTED, TO CANVASS FOR AN ENtirely new work, ENERGETIC, ACTIVE MEN, intelligent and of good address, who will apply themselves thoroughly to the business. To such the best terms will be given. Apply at DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. 9 21

REMOVAL.—JOY, COE & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is removed from N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH St., second door above Walnut, about half a square below the new "Ledger" Building. 1 7 6t

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS STORE, Nos. 4 and 6 N. EIGHTH Street; has a front of 30 feet on Eighth street, and is one of the best retail stands in the city. J. SHOEMAKER, 1 10 2t No. 144 N. FIFTH Street.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies and weeklies, etc. 1 2 3

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!
AT
THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE.
THIS DAY! THIS DAY!
ILLUMINATION THIS EVENING.
Snow all removed.
Take Tenth, Eighth, Union, and Girard Avenue Cars.
It E. H. HAYHURST, Superintendent.

SKATORIAL QUEEN.
Positively but two days,
AT WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREATEST LADY SKATER OF THE AGE.
THE SKATORIAL QUEEN,
WILL SKATE AT THIS PARK TO-DAY.
PARK OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
Snow all removed; Ice planed perfectly smooth. Note, all Skaters allowed on the ice. Admission 25 cents.
Take the Market street and Walnut street Cars 1t*

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
SNOW ALL REMOVED. Ice in splendid order. Skating with Music Afternoon and Evening. 1t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

This Evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of about 150 modern oil paintings, of pleasing subjects, all elegantly framed in gold-leaf frames. 1 7 4t

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be offered at public sale a splendid assortment of ladies' and misses' furs in sets, comprising Hudson Bay and mink sable, royal ermine, Siberian squirrel, Chinchilla capes, berthas, muffs, cuffs, etc. etc.

Also, ladies' and gents' mufflers, caps, gauntlets, etc.

SLEIGH ROBES.

White wolf, bear, coon, Astrachan lamb, buffalo, and other robes.

Now open for examination 1t

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

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CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

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Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. 1 10 10 tuthsam

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.
Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

The undersigned having, with ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Esq., of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 305 CHESNUT Street.

HUGH HAMILTON, } General
CHARLES T. EVANS, } Partners.
MARCELIN L. DE COURSEY }
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner.
Philadelphia, January 1 1867. 1 3thstu10t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LEWIS COOPER retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF.

CHARLES H. GRAFF,
WILLIAM H. TEVIS.
December 31, 1866. 1 1 lot*

STATIONERY.

ECKSTEIN, NAGLE & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA.
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SPECIAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ARNOLD, NUSBAUM & NIRDLINGER
Have Removed their
WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
And Department for the sale of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

To the large BROWN-STONE BUILDING formerly occupied by JOSEPH RUGEL and H. S. FETTER.

No. 47 North THIRD Street,

Where they will be happy to welcome their customers and the TRADE generally. 1 8 tuthst

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 10.

Another Roorback.

The story started by telegraph, that matters of a serious and grave nature, are now under consideration at the War Department, in connection with the impeachment measure, and that troops are being sent to various points, is all *bosh*, and is started for stock-jobbing purposes.

The Davis Mansion at Richmond.

Two members of the Richmond city government are here to induce Government to turn over the Jeff. Davis mansion in Richmond to the city. They now allege that the house was not given to Davis, but only rented by him.

The New Tariff.

The Senate Finance Committee will probably not report their Tariff bill before Monday. It will embrace some provisions of the House bill of last session, but will be framed mainly from the Wells Tariff bill.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, appeared before the House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day, to testify in regard to frauds alleged to have been committed in awarding contracts for Indian supplies. The testimony in the case looks pretty serious.

The Senate To-Day.

The Senate is rather thin, in consequence of the number of Senators absent to look after a re-election, or to help their colleagues. Senators Nye, Davis, Trumbull, Yates, Harris, Pomeroy, and Ross are thus absent.

Land Office Returns.

The General Land Office returns, received at the General Land Office, show that 13,520 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last, at the following local offices:—

Topeka, Kansas, 7214 acres; Sioux City, Iowa, 2665 acres; Saint Peter's, Minn., 3591 acres.

The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead law.

Convention of Colored Men.

A National Convention of Colored Men, to meet to-day, is held pursuant to a call issued by the National Equal Rights League. A number of delegations arrived yesterday, representing several Eastern, Western, and Southern States.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented a petition for the passage of the House Tariff bill. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented a similar petition, which had a like reference.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) presented a petition for a modification of the duty on cigars. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) presented a petition, asking that the duty on flaxseed be fixed at not less than thirty cents. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented a petition for the passage of the House Tariff bill. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania for a Constitutional amendment abolishing all distinction on account of color. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) presented several petitions for the passage of the House tariff bill. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill for the relief of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad Company of Minnesota, which was passed, and goes to the House. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the Company named $3431·83, excessive duty collected on railroad iron.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) called up the House bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) asked if Senators and Representatives would be entitled to more than two mileages for the Fortieth Congress? He thought this provision ought to be inserted.

Mr. Williams said that would add to the expense of the Fortieth Congress, and the idea was that nothing would be done more than to effect an organization on the 4th of March. He did not believe the people would approve the additional outlay for the purpose.

Mr. Poland said he was not aware that the special session of Congress on the 4th of March was to be of such short duration as Mr. Williams supposed. He thought Mr. Williams would find he was mistaken in that belief.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) thought there was no necessity for such legislation as this. It was not thought necessary to keep Congress in continual session during the war, and he did not see the need of it now. If it was a party measure he had nothing to say, but if it was claimed to be required by the interests of the country, he would like to have it explained. He believed the country had got along very well without a continuous session heretofore, and he should like to know the necessity for the additional session hereafter. If it was simply designed to hold the President in check, the country ought to know it. If it was for strictly party purposes, the country ought to know that. He believed the passage of the bill had been determined in caucus, but he thought the Senator having charge of the bill ought to explain the matter a little.

Mr. Edmunds said he had only taken charge of the bill at the request of Senators who were absent, and of members of the House. So far as he knew the reasons that procured the passage of the bill in the House, the principal one was to provide an additional officer for the succession to the Presidency, in the event of the death of the President. The bill would give us a permanent Speaker of the House, which we would not have without it. How much of political significance there might be in the bill he did not know. He was not prepared to say that the unfortunate differences between the President and Congress had not contributed to the passage of the bill though how much it had contributed to that result he could not say.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) inquired if the President *pro tem.* of the Senate could not hold over in the position of a member of the next Congress, that is if he could not hold office during the vacancy?

Mr. Poland (Vt.) replied that he thought he could.

Mr. Hendricks said if that were the case, the contingency of the President's death was already provided for.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) raised the same question put by Mr. Poland, and asked the Chair (Mr. Foster) to answer it.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cooper (Tenn.) presented the credentials of Mr. Banck, as representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Texas, and Thomas J. Foster, as representative from the Third Congressional District of Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Messrs. Boyer and Hale were excused from further service on the Committee on the Militia.

On motion of Mr Upson (Mich.), the Committee of Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations to repair the piers and complete the improvements in the harbor of St. Joseph's, in Lake Michigan.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) introduced a bill supplementary to the act relative to the cancellation of Revenue stamps. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Cook (Ill.) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for allowing full pay and allowances to commissioned officers and enlisted men discharged until they get to their homes.

Mr. Alley (Mass.), from the Post Office Committee, reported the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay the route agents not less than $900 or more than $1200 per annum. After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Alley, from the same Committee, reported the bill declaring the Clinton bridge across the Mississippi, at Clinton, Iowa, a post road.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.)—It is the same proposition, substantially to dam up the Mississippi river.

Mr. Alley proceeded to explain and advocate the bill.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) followed in opposition to it, contending that the bridge was a material obstruction to navigation, and describing the Northwestern Railroad Company, as a mammoth, stupendous, and remorseless monopoly.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) asked his colleague how long the bridge had been in existence?

Mr. Washburne replied that it had been there five or six years, and had been a constant source of annoyance and complaint.

Mr. Farnsworth asked whether there was one authentic case of detention or delay, or injury to navigation by that bridge.

Mr. Washburne replied that the testimony on that point had been presented to the Committee.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) stated that the bridge had been opened to navigation in March, 1855, and not one single suit had been brought against the Company for damage to a vessel or craft.

Mr. Washburne said there was such a suit now pending in the United States Court in Iowa.

Mr. Davis repeated the assertion that not a suit had ever been commenced against the bridge, except by way of indictment, against which the company asked protection of Congress.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Schofield and Alley.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 10.—Mr. Connell read an act relative to the South Street Bridge, providing that it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to direct the building of the bridge, under the supervision and control of Commissioners appointed under the act of April 5, 1866; said bridge to have its eastern terminus on the line of South street. The Commissioners authorized by the act of April 5, 1866, shall have authority to lay out and open streets, under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, through any land, and between Schuylkill and Darby road, paying the usual damages therefor.

The City Councils are authorized and required to provide for and pay the semi-annual interest on the bridge bonds, and provide a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds in forty years, also pay the expense of the Board of Commissioners and two Assistants.

Mr. Ridgway read an act providing that the late Board of Revision, established by the act of March 14, 1865, shall have power to exercise all the powers heretofore conferred upon the City Commissioners and County Commissioners, in relation to Assessors.

Mr. Brown (Mercer) read an act to regulate the carriage of passengers' baggage by railway companies. The act provides that each passenger who has paid the regular fare shall be carried on a train without additional charge, with baggage not exceeding one hundred pounds in weight and two hundred dollars in value. For the conveyance of this property the company shall be held responsible.

Mr. Wallace read an act authorizing the purchasers of railroads, canals, etc., under trust sales, to hold the same under like powers as if sold at judicial sales.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were passed:—Authorizing the Sullivan Land Company to sell or exchange lands; to authorize the Freedom Iron and Steel Company to issue bonds; incorporating the Germantown Swimming and Skating Park Association.

The act providing for the election of a United States Senator on January 15 was so amended as to make it at 3 P. M., instead of 11 A. M.

Mr. Pillow presented a petition contesting the seat of John P. Linton, of Cambria, on the ground of fraud.

The members of the Senate being introduced, the returns of the election for Governor were opened, and the official majority of General John W. Geary was declared.

From Boston.

BOSTON, January 10.—Arrived—Steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon, the report of the Government of the Board was presented, and a new Government chosen for the ensuing year. Charles G. Hazard was chosen President. The consideration of the project for the purchase of the Western and Boston and Worcester Railroads, in this State, will be considered at a special meeting.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—A despatch from Huntsville, Trinity river, says that the steamboat Sunflower was sunk on Sunday evening, two miles above Patrick's Ferry, with one hundred and fifty-three bales of cotton on board. The steamboat Indian was below, and offered to take the cotton at ten dollars per bale. The river is low, and the Indian may not be able to get up. The Sunflower is a total loss.

From Albany.

ALBANY, January 10.—The House has passed the Constitutional amendment. The Senate had previously done so.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Stock Market excited, and prices still lower than the opening. Five-twenties of 1862 coupons, 107; do 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 105¾; new issue, 103¼; Ten-forties, 99¾; 7·30s. of all series, 104⅝; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 46; Water Power, 29¾; Cumberland, 36½; Quicksilver, 42½; Mariposa, 11⅞; do. preferred, 30½; Western Union Telegraph, 46; New York Central, 110; Erie, 63½; Hudson, 130; Reading, 104½; Michigan Southern, 79½; Pittsburg, 89½; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Northwestern, 42½; do. preferred, 84; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102½; Pacific Mail, 166; Atlantic, 105. Money active at 7. Gold, 133. Exchange at 60 days, 9½@9⅝; at sight, 110@110¼.

GALVESTON, January 9.—Cotton is without sales, and prices remain unchanged. Gold, 135½@136.

Reported off the Bar—The barque Senora, from Bremen, with emigrants.

The brig Derby is ready to sail for Rio, with emigrants.

Central Station Police Cases.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.

Conner Brannon was before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock this afternoon, charged with keeping three ferocious dogs. Miss Elizabeth Carlan is the complainant, and says she can't pass the neighborhood without them attacking her. Several other witnesses testified as to the viciousness of the dogs. Brannon was bound over in $600 bail for his appearance at Court.

A man was before the same Alderman for being drunk. He was fined $5, but was disposed to use violent language. The Alderman then held him in $400 bail to keep the peace, and he was escorted to the cell again.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s, 84	91½	200 sh Reading	52½
$1000 U S 7 30s, Je.	104⅝	100 sh do.	52½
$200 City 6s new	100½	15 sh do.	52½
15 sh Ches & Wal.	45	100 sh Maple Sh.	23-16
500 sh McElheny	⅜		

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.........................$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.........50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.........................$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.........................$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.........................$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 3 1mwsp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID trusting my wife, MARY FITZGERALD, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, January 8.

1 9 3* EDMOND FITZGERALD.

$15,000. $10,000, AND $5000.—SEVERAL sums of these amounts to invest upon mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, 1 9 3* No 51 N. SIXTH Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

ST. ELMO. By Augusta J. Evans. New York: Carleton.

Miss Evans has a very perceptible *penchant* for ragged little girls who are picked up in the street, adopted by wealthy, childless ladies, and win the hearts of all the gentlemen with whom they come in contact. Since "Beulah" was voted a success we have had a succession of "Beulahs," and now when another appears, under the title of Edna Earl, we think we are justified in our loss of patience. The authoress of "Rutledge" gave us three minor prototypes of that hero in her late novels. Charlotte Bronte was not content with one "Jane Eyre," but, like the scripture of old, she made Jane a type of a class. And now Miss Evans, after having plagarized "Beulah" from "Jane Eyre," repeats herself, under the euphonious, but rather too pretty to be natural, name of Edna Earl. Let us, however, sketch the plot.

Edna Earl, an orphan, and grandchild of a blacksmith, starts on an expedition to make her living, at the mature age of twelve. She is peaceably going along in a railroad car, when the customary whistle, flash, crash occur, and—all is darkness. When she comes to, she finds herself at Le Bocage, a stately country-seat, whose mistress has conveyed her mysteriously from the scene of the accident. She is adopted into the family, which consists only of Mrs. Murray and her son St. Elmo, the hero of the novel, who might pass for a fair photograph of "Robert le Diable" or "Mephistopheles." He is about thirty years of age, utterly disgusted with life—a cynic, a skeptic, a brute, a *gentleman* who tyrannizes over women and servants, and vents his ill-humor on dogs and cattle, but who, we are assured, is grandly great, of extensive learning, with a weakness for Coptic literature, Eastern fables, and Grecian myths. Tears come into his eyes at the beauties of Ovid, but he declines to waste them on a doting and distressed mother. Such is the picture of the *beau ideal* of Southern gentlemanly excellence. He being thirty and Edna thirteen, it is only natural that he should fall in love with her. After showing his affection by cursing her and uttering dreadful maledictions, and exposing her to temptations, he suddenly leaves home, and is gone for four years, to the intense relief of every one. He returns unexpectedly, and exhibits his affection by breaking nearly every bone in Edna's body by his fierce embrace. Meanwhile she has aspired to literary fame, has contributed articles to magazines on such pleasing and feminine subjects as "Coptic Literature," "Who Smote the Athenian Gods?" and an essay on Druids. She has also conquered the hearts of several gentlemen, and several fortunes have been laid at her feet and refused. When she sees St. Elmo return, she feels she is in love with him, and when he offers to marry her, she, without any definite reason, declines his hand, and goes to New York as a governess. Here the editor of the magazine is caught in her toils, but shares the fate of his predecessor, also a travelling nobleman—result ditto. In fact, every eligible man is a suitor. Her way of refusing offers is neat and unique. She requests her lover to turn the conversation, and dilates for two solid pages on the mysteries of nature, or the fate of Alcibiades, or, if in a cheerful mood, on the flora of the post tertiary period. In fact, she is a confirmed pedant and blue-stocking. She retires, however, near Le Bocage to see a dying friend. St. Elmo tells her the story of his past life. He has killed a false friend; he has deceived half-a-dozen innocent girls; two have had hæmorrhages, and died from his unkindness; one has sought refuge in a nunnery, while he sardonically smiled at her when she took the veil; and with a few more blandishments and natural incidents of a gentleman's life, seeks to win Edna's heart. Again he is refused. She then has the heart disease, and he, with strange persistency, again renews his offer, and is accepted. As it is evident to every medical reader that she is in the last stage of *pericarditis*, and could not, if the symptoms be true as described, last many weeks, we do not think that the future prospect of the married couple dazzles us with its brilliancy or promise of happiness.

St. Elmo and Edna are surrounded with a multitude of characters, who are introduced to spread the story out, but are withdrawn every few chapters to make way for new arrivals. This continued changing of *dramatis personæ* is a grave fault, and shows want of confidence in the delineative powers of the writer, and certainly disgusts the reader. The opening chapter makes us believe that the duellist to whom we are introduced is to be a leading personage, until experience teaches us that he is of no account whatever. There is no proper arrangement of characters, and it is difficult for us to tell, from his introduction, whether an individual is to play the part of a star actor or is merely a supernumerary.

Again, it is strange that St. Elmo is everywhere where he should not be. Edna never seems to open a book but he is behind a curtain or lying beside a mummy watching her. Speaking of mummies reminds us that Miss Evans' ideas of a luxurious study are about the best things in the book. One more remark. It certainly does not add to the attractions of woman to see her take a lively interest in philology and Coptic literature; and to have some hundred pages of the novel devoted with didactic discussion, offers a premium to what the boys call "skipping" a dozen pages at a time.

To sum up our judgment, "St. Elmo" is far beneath "Beulah" in literary ability. It is the old conventional novel of Sir Roberto de Traveaux style of hero, in which the central figure makes his crimes and his principles fascinating. The conversion of St. Elmo, and his acceptence of sacerdotal robes, is simply an absurdity, after his character is delineated as it is. In fact, "St. Elmo," though possessing considerable interest, is turgid, not elegant in style, pedantic and far-fetched, and if the authoress would take the advice of Mr. Waring, as given to Edna, to herself, she would learn how to make a much better novel than the best type of "St. Elmo" could ever hope to be.

AMERICAN LEAVES: NOTES OF THOUGHT AND LIFE. By Samuel Osgood. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We confess a partiality for the essay. Under the form of a treatise can be imparted more real information, in a more pleasant style and with greater effect, than can be attempted either in the historical or romantic style of composition. A good essayist brings himself down as it were into a familiar friendship with his reader, which does away with all attempts at superiority, and opens the mind to receive what he has to say, without keeping up its fortifications of self-esteem against pedantry. One of the most pleasant of American essayists is Mr. Tuckerman. But Mr. Osgood also claims favorable notice. The work before us consists of a series of rambling thoughts too loosely scattered around, and touching on such every-day topics as "Our Old Pew," "School Influences," "American Boys," "Fortunes," "Learning Statesmanship," "Off-Hand Speaking," and the like. The longest of these essays is on "Off-Hand Speaking," and it is probably the best contribution in the book. It impresses on the young reader the necessity of being a fluent extempore orator, but while giving sound advice as to its importance, deals in glittering generalities in regard to the means. The article on "Boys," a topic fraught with latent power, which should evoke the best abilities of the essayist, is not handled as we would have desired. The author forgets all about boys after the first few pages, and devotes himself to married life, small homes, and the danger to which the retail trade is subjected. All he says is very true, but has no immediate connection with the subject.

"The Flag at Home" is also a good essay, while we must place "School Influence" among the lowest in the scale of merit. The work, however, taking it altogether, is well worth perusal. It is pleasant, familiar, and inculcates nothing but recognized truth. We would like to see it in the hands of our young men. Those who have a false estimate of life, and look obliquely at the social distinctions created by a self-constituted *caste*, would do well to become familiar with the home truths of Mr. Osgood's teachings, and have some of their glass idols shattered by common sense. Most of the articles in "American Leaves" have appeared, within the last three years, in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*.

GEM SERIES. THE SAPPHIRE. Edited by Epes Sargeant. Boston: Shorey. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Notwithstanding the *mal-apropos* title given to the little work before us, it is possessed of considerable merit. It recommends itself solely because of the taste displayed in its compilation, for it makes no pretension to originality. A number of fugitive pieces, tales, poems, and the like, are thrown together, and made decidedly interesting reading. It is one of a series named from the "Onyx," the "Emerald," and all the precious stones. Why the one before us is called the "Sapphire," is one of the mysteries into which we are not admitted.

JESSIE REED, AND OTHER POEMS. By Miss A. I. Ambler. Blue and gold edition. Philadelphia: S. D. Burlock, 1867.

This little volume is very suitable for presentation, and we are glad to recognize in several of the waifs signs of true poetic feeling. Miss Ambler is a very young lady, but she is not very precocious, and therefore deserves the more credit for her efforts. The poems "Richmond," "Blind Bertha," "Charity," and several others, exhibit a delicate taste and aptness for versification. "Jessie Reed" is simply the little story of a nice little girl's heart, done up in neat little stanzas that will be read with pleasure by all the young Americans who may see it.

The book is beautifully printed, and the publisher has put it before the public in a very attractive style of binding, and as the work of a young Philadelphia poetess, at least, the book should have a large sale.

HISTORY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Thompson Westcott, editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, has commenced the publication of a "History of Philadelphia" in that journal. Mr. Westcott is eminently fitted for undertaking such a task. In addition to a familiarity, which few possess, with all the details of early Philadelphia history, he has a thorough plan of systematizing his work, which will greatly increase its value. His style is clear and graphic, and the subject to be treated one which has not been properly handled by any historian, Watson's desultory "Annals" being the only work on the same topic which can be called standard.

—An important international meeting of the booksellers and publishers of the three northern kingdoms—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark—was recently held at Stockholm. The assembly numbered 145 members, and comprised, in addition to booksellers proper, printers and paper-makers, a few men of letters, and among them Professor Arrhenius, of Stockholm, and Professor Das, of Christiana. One of the oddest results of the meeting was that, though each speaker spoke his own language—Swedish or Danish, as the case might be—they were mutually intelligible. "We understand each other when we speak," said Professor Das, "but that is not the case when we write; and the reason is that when we write we are pedantic." In a discussion which took place afterwards, on the right of an original author of a work to forbid translations, Wieselgren, one of the officers of the Royal Library at Stockholm, said that he considered translations from one Scandinavian language into another—or rather into the other, as there are but two—to be altogether superfluous; and the observation was received with applause. The chief practical result of the meeting was the establishment of a common bibliographical organ for the Scandinavian North, under the title of *Nordisk Boghandlertidende*.

—Clarke & Co., Chicago, announce as now in press, and to be issued in a few weeks, "Patriotism of Illinois," Vol. II, completing the work of giving to the State a full record of the part Illinois bore in the great struggle between freedom and slavery, giving a history of the campaigns in which Illinois soldiers were conspicuous, sketches of distinguished soldiers, a history of each regiment from its organization to date of its muster out, list of Illinois soldiers who died at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, movements of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, regimental rosters, etc. It will be illustrated by portraits of Governor Oglesby, Adjutant-General Fuller, Major-General Hurlbut, Major-General Grierson, Brevet Major-General Chetlain, Adjutant-General Haynie, Lieutenant-General Sherman, Major General Palmer, Brevet Major-General Brayman, Major George Coatsworth, and others.

—Professor Maurice, the newly elected Professor of Casuistry, Moral Philosophy, and Moral Theology, delivered his inaugural lecture in the Senate House, Cambridge. The Professor divided his subject into three heads, representing the several departments of his professorship, and tracing the history and functions of each one of them. In discussing Casuistry he took occasion to vindicate the term from certain misapplications of it, as he conceived them to be, and stated that Socrates and all who tried to solve the questions which arose in the mind on matters of conscience and opinion, were really and rightly casuists. Aristotle he considered to be rather a moral philosopher than a casuist. He gave an interesting sketch also of the opinions of the Mediæval schoolmen and of the Jesuits.

—Another new poet, named A. Gordon Middleton, has appeared. We quote at second-hand a specimen taken, we believe, from "The Pilgrim Poet:"—

"In day's golden stream the cockatoo's scream
Resounds through the wooded glade,
The bright parroquet, and the crow, black jet,
For covert wing far to the shade.

* * * * * * *

"Kangaroos, upright, gaze, as with affright,
To see a wanderer there,
The foresters all hear the alarum call,
And hie them to nest or lair."

"Mr. Middleton," says the *Athenæum*, benevolently, "can write better lines than these."

—Mr. Hatley Frere, the venerable expositor of prophecy, died on the 8th of December, at the vicarage of Shillington, Bedfordshire. It was about 1812 that Mr. Frere first commenced the study of prophecy, and although the death of the First and Second Napoleons seemed at the time to have exploded his Napoleonic theory of interpretation, he adhered to it through all adverse appearances, and continued even to the last to look on the present Emperor of the French as destined to fulfil his explanations as to the downfall of the temporal power of the Papacy and the brief reign of anti-Christ, as preparatory to the restitution of all things.

—A book is about to be published by Didier, of Paris, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the political and literary worlds. It is the "Political Correspondence of the former President of the Council at Turin, who, after Novaro, saved at the same time the national independence and the constitutional liberty of his country, and who, with Count Cavour, was the chief author of the emancipation of Italy—the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio. His correspondence, written in French, embraces the important period of Italian regeneration, from 1847 to 1865.

—Widdleton has nearly ready, to appear in January, "Philip II," by Charles Gayarre, of which Mr. Bancroft says in an introductory note to the book, "that it is a work written with care and vivacity, with a mind superior to the influences of superstition, and comprehensive in its study of the causes and consequences of events." Mr. Gayarre, Senator from Louisiana, is well known as the author of the history of that State—a new volume of which, embracing the American Domination to 1861, is to appear at the same time as "Philip II."

—Dr. Rheinhold Pauli, recently expelled from the chair of History at the University of Tubingen on account of his pro-Prussian sympathies, is engaged in bringing out a book to be called "Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester: the Founder of the House of Commons." Dr. Leitner, of the Lahore College, in India, has collected, in the central regions of Thibet, vocabularies of the hitherto unknown dialects of Kurdistan. He proposes to read next year, before the Geographical Society, an account of his travels.

—W. Carew Hazlitt is preparing for the press two volumes of the Old English Ballads, about one hundred and thirty in number. Now that Evans, and the older three-volume collection that preceded and no doubt suggested "Percy's Reliques," are out of the market, Mr. Hazlitt's new edition will be welcome. He will not include in it any of the ballads in Bishop Percy's folio manuscript, now being printed under the superintendence of Mr. Hales, Professor Childs, and Mr. Furnival.

—Just now there are sold in Paris and elsewhere small packets of cards purporting to be "tickets for Heaven;" "billets d'entree pour leciel." They are published by authority, to wit, by C. Lataille, Editeur Pontificale, Rue Garanciere, Paris, and consist of sixteen embossed cards, on each of which is an engraving depicting the particular mode of reaching Heaven for which that ticket is good.

—M. de Lamartine has been appealing again to the public, asking them to subscribe to the first four volumes of his "Memoirs," which are finished and ready for press. In the event of his not living to complete the entire work, these will form, he states, a separate series.

—M. de Montalembert, it is announced, is convalescent, after his long and painful illness. The third volume of his "History of the Monks of the West" is just out. It is inscribed, in a Latin dedication, to Lord Dunraven, who accompanied the author during his visit to Iona.

—The National Publishing Company of New York, announce for publication a work by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, entitled "A History of the Late War between the States—Tracing its Origin, Causes, and Results."

—Mr. John Morley has succeeded Mr. G. H. Lewes as editor of *The Fortnightly Review*, a periodical which, despite its name, is to appear in future once a month.

—A collection of poems, by the younger poets of America, edited by Moncure D. Conway, will shortly be issued in London.

—"Emanuel Swedenborg: His Life and Writings," by William White, will be published in January.

—Mr. E. J. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, is busy on a "History of the Jamaica Insurrection."

Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims.

The French papers announce the death of this distinguished divine, in the Archiepiscopal Palace at Rheims, France, on the 22d of December, 1866. Cardinal Gousset was born in 1792, and, his father being a farmer, he labored at the plough before entering college to obtain a clerical education. Soon after being ordained as a priest he became known as a man of extensive learning and consistent piety. In 1835 he became Bishop of Perigueux, and on the death of Monseigneur de Latil, in 1840, was promoted to the Archbishopric of Rheims. In 1850 he was created a Cardinal. As a prelate of the Catholic Church in France he won a widespread reputation, and his death is regarded as little short of a calamity.

George III and the Barclays.—The origin of Messrs. Barclay & Co., whose founders were linen-drapers in Cheapside, is rife with interest. It is related that on Lord Mayor's day, 1760, George III made a state visit to the city. There was, from political causes, some irritation among the people, and much tumult in the great thoroughfare between St. Paul's and the Bank, so that one of the horses in the royal carriage became restive, and the King and Queen were in apparent danger. In this emergency, David Barclay (a Quaker) rushed to the rescue, and addressing the King, said:—"Wilt thee alight, George, and thy wife Charlotte, and come into my house and see the Lord Mayor's show?" The King, with many of his family, like Nicholas, the late Emperor of all the Russias, had a profound respect for the Society of Friends; he accepted the invitation of the draper, and went to the first floor. The cavalcade having passed, the Quaker went through the ceremony of introduction, which, although opposed to the formalities in general, David Barclay on the occasion minutely performed—King George of England, Priscilla Barclay my wife—Priscilla my wife, George King of England, etc. On taking his leave the King most courteously invited the Quaker to visit him at the Palace of St. James. At the next levee, David Barclay went to court with his son John. When the King saw them he threw aside the restraint of etiquette, and gave David a hearty shake of the hand. One of the King's inquiries to David was, "What do you intend to do with your son John? Let him come here, and I will find him a good and profitable employment." This offer was, however, civilly, and perhaps wisely, declined. The descendants of David Barclay subsequently became great brewers as well as bankers, and founded the world-renowned firm of Barclay & Perkins. The two great banking and brewing firms are at the present time composed almost entirely of the descendants of the linen-draper's of Cheapside, who entertained George III.—*Fearn's Money Market.*

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SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M. Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10 00 and 9 40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN
Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11·20 P. M
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A M
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4 30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—
At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 18, 1865, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. B. CHIPMAN Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6 30 P. M
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
J. B. BURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.
Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, January 9.

Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, argued against the resolution appointing three agents in each State, and after a short discussion further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

At 12·30 the bill to admit Nebraska was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor in opposition to the amendment imposing negro suffrage as a condition of the admission of the State. It had never been maintained until now, he said, that Congress had a right to form a constitution for the people of a new State, and this amendment proposed to do that. Congress had power to admit new States, but none whatever to make a constitution for a State applying for admission. The amendment, he said, destroyed the equality of the States guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, took the floor in explanation of the vote he was about to give. He should prefer the amendment of Mr. Brown, but if that was not adopted, he would vote for the amendment of Mr Edmunds.

After further discussion, the question came up on Mr. Edmunds' amendment, as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Brown.

This was disagreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fogg, Lane, Morrill, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade and Willey—15.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Riddle, Sumner and Williams—17.

The question then was upon the following amendment of Mr. Brown's:

"Provided, that this act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or of any other rights to any person by reason of race or color, and upon the further condition that this fundamental condition shall be submitted to the voters of the territory of Nebraska at an election to be held on the first Tuesday of ——— next; and at such election said voters shall declare their assent to or dissent from the condition aforesaid in such form as shall be prescribed by the Governor of said territory; and all votes given at such election shall be returned to such Governor within —— days from the day of the election, who shall forthwith canvass the same, and if a majority of such votes shall be for this condition, the Governor shall certify that fact to the President of the United States, who shall, by proclamation, announce the fact, whereupon, without further proceedings on the part of Congress, this act shall take effect."

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, said he hoped that all the friends of the bill would vote against this.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts—I hope all the true friends of the bill and of human liberty will vote for it.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 8, nays 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cowan, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Morgan, Poland and Sumner—8.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Riddle, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Williams—24.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered, as an independent amendment, the proposition voted down, as recorded above, as a substitute for Mr. Brown's amendment. It was in these words:

Section —"That this act shall take effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgment or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed."

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, said he hoped the friends of the bill would vote for this amendment.

It was disagreed to—yeas 18, nays 18—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Henderson, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle and Wade—18.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Willey and Williams—18.

Subsequently the bill was taken out of Committee of the Whole into the Senate, and the amendment just voted down was adopted by yeas 20, nays 18, the two additional affirmatives being Messrs. Fowler and Sherman, who did not vote on the proposition in Committee of the Whole.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and it was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fogg, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Williams—24.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle and Saulsbury—15.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Brown, Davis, Frelinghuysen, Guthrie, Harris, McDougall, Nye, Pomeroy, Sprague, Trumbull, Wilson and Yates—12.

As passed, the bill is in the following language:

A bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union.

Whereas, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1864, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government, and offered to admit said State, when so formed, into the Union upon compliance with certain conditions therein specified; and whereas it appears that the said people have adopted a constitution, which, upon due examination, is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the conditions of said act, and to be republican in its form of government, and that they now ask for admission into the Union, therefore be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the constitution and State government which the people of Nebraska have formed for themselves be and the same is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said State of Nebraska shall be and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Nebraska shall be and is hereby declared to be entitled to all the rights, privileges, grants and immunities, and to be subject to all the conditions and restrictions of an act entitled, "An act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April 19, 1864.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall go into effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgment or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed.

A communication from the President was laid before the Senate transmitting a statement from the Secretary of the Navy, with accompanying documents, in answer to a resolution of the Senate directing the Secretary to communicate copies of all orders, instructions and directions made or issued from that department in relation to the employment of officers and other employes in the navy-yards of the United States; and also copies of communications issued or received in relation to similar employes at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, called up the bill for the admission of Colorado, and it was taken up and read. It is in language similar to that just passed for the admission of Nebraska.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, offered an amendment in language identical with the third section of the Nebraska bill as passed, and it was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, took the floor in opposition to the admission of Colorado.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, spoke against the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, spoke in favor of it.

After some further discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Willey, Williams, Edmunds, Wade and Doolittle, the bill was passed—yeas 23, nays 11, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams—23.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle—11.

The bill, as passed, is in the language of the Nebraska bill as given in this report.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, called up a bill annulling all laws of Congress or the territories, making distinction in the exercise of the elective franchise or other civil or political rights on account of color.

Pending the consideration of this bill, the Senate adjourned at 4·25 P. M.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, of Illinois, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue law as to exempt from income tax incomes to the extent of $1000, and to tax all incomes above that amount five per cent.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution appointing the Mayor and Postmaster of the city of New York, the District Attorney of the United States in New York city, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, Jackson Schultz, Charles H. Russell and Moses H. Taylor a commission to purchase the site for a building for a post-office and United States Courts in the city of New York, in accordance with their report, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General, and by them approved, being the lower portion of City Hall Park, containing over 36,000 square feet, authorizing the purchase thereof for the sum of $500,000, subject to the condition that the government of the United States shall stipulate that it shall be used for public purposes only; directing the commission to procure plans and estimates for a suitable building on such site, to be submitted to the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior, who shall communicate them, with such additional suggestions as they may think proper, to Congress, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such sum as may be necessary to carry the joint resolution into effect.

Mr. ALLEY made some remarks explaining and urging the passage of the resolution. He said that the property in question was worth at least four millions of dollars. One gentleman on the floor had said he would give three millions for it. The Commission had recommended an appropriation of a million and a half of dollars to erect a building, but in the opinion of the committee it would cost less to secure the site, and authorize the Commission to procure estimates and plans and submit them to the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General, to be by them communicated to Congress, and then such an appropriation could be made as the facts of the case might seem to justify. The committee had thought best to go no further than simply recommend the purchase of the site, and let the Commission be continued.

At the suggestion of Mr. RAYMOND, the report of the Commission was read.

Mr. CHANLER remarked that no mention was made in regard to the disposition of the premises now occupied by the post-office in New York. He should like to hear what was proposed to be done with that very valuable property.

Mr. ALLEY replied that the matter had been before the committee, and that it was thought best to recommend no action at present, inasmuch as the property would have to be occupied until the new building should be erected. It was supposed that it would sell for $350,000, which would go far towards paying for the purchase of the new site.

Mr. CHANLER inquired whether there was any understanding in reference to the transfer or sale of the property now used as a post-office?

Mr. ALLEY declared that there was no such understanding, either real or implied.

Mr. CHANLER stated that it was currently understood in New York that the present post-office property was to be transferred to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Merchants' Exchange, instead of being sold for the benefit of the government.

Mr. ALLEY stated that he had heard no such information except from the gentleman (Mr. Chanler) himself. He did not believe there was any such arrangement or understanding; and if there was it certainly could not be carried into effect without a special act of Congress.

Mr. DODGE, of New York, said that the matter of the New York Post-office was one of national importance. It was not simply a post-office for the accommodation of citizens of New York, but for the benefit of the entire country. The present post-office there was the old Dutch church, and was one of the most inconvenient buildings that could possibly be conceived. The vast increase of business in that city demanded that there should be a post-office of sufficient magnitude to permit business to be done rapidly, conveniently and economically. A few years ago the mails from Europe arrived only once a month by steamer. When the mails came to be bi-monthly there was a great increase of business. Now steamers arrived there daily from various parts of Europe, and he noticed that on last Saturday twelve large steamers had sailed from that port, each of them carrying mails. The mail matter at New York had increased in ten years from thirty to one hundred tons daily. The property now offered by the corporation of New York to the United States government for a post-office and United States courts, at the nominal sum of $500,000, would sell at auction for from three to five millions of dollars. This was an opportunity such as the government could seldom obtain, and he trusted that it would be immediately embraced.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, intimated that he could not see the propriety of making the Mayor of New York one of the Commission.

Mr. ALLEY explained that this was simply a continuation of the original Commission.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to add to the commissioners the name of Chas. H. Rogers, of New York.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, thought that the importance of the Commission was greatly overrated by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell). All that the Commission would have to do would be to take as a Commission under the government title from the city of this real estate. When application was made to Congress, and Congress came to act upon it, for an appropriation to erect a building, it would then be quite competent for the gentleman from Illinois to furnish if he could, and as he trusted he would be able to do, honest men in New York fit to be entrusted with this work. He believed that no suspicion was cast by any one on the integrity of any of the gentlemen now included in the Commission. He certainly had no objection to the gentleman named by the gentleman from Illinois, but he supposed that each member could name a proper man who might desire to have connection with this business.

He saw no sort of utility in making any change in the present Commission. No member who had been in the city of New York and had inspected the accommodations furnished to the post-office and the United States Courts there, would hesitate to say that they were a disgrace to the government. It was disgraceful that this government should have been served there for the last ten years in buildings that would be discreditable to any town of respectable size anywhere on this continent. The United States Courts there were now accommodated in what was formerly a theatre, at a rent of $22,000 a year, and they were such accommodations as no man would be content with for his private business.

The amendment offered by Mr. Washburne, to add the name of Charles H. Rogers to the Commission, was agreed to, and the joint resolution so amended was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to pay to Hon. D. W. Gooch, late member from Massachusetts, the amount of increased compensation from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress to date of his resignation.

Mr. BIDWELL, of California, introduced a bill respecting the town site of Shasta, California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving increased compensation to keepers of light houses and light vessels of the United States.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to inquire whether any modification of the third article of the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, ratified June 28, 1866, can be made, whereby the 8000 persons of color among them may have their status as citizens defined, and may be allowed to select homesteads from the unoccupied lands.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution to modify the resolution of the 18th of January, 1866, instructing the Committee on Claims to reject all claims of citizens of the States lately in rebellion, so as not to apply to claims presented by loyal citizens of Tennessee.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back an act to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington, D. C. Read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate information in regard to contracts for fire-arms, rifles, carbines and pistols made since April 5, 1864; whether any such contract has been sub-let, and if so on what conditions.

The SPEAKER presented messages from the President of the United States as follows: Transmitting a report from the Secretary of War, with accompanying papers, in answer to House resolution of the 13th of December, in reference to the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina, and the conviction, respite and subsequent discharge on habeas corpus of the murderers. Referred to the Select Committee on the subject. Transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to House resolution of 19th December, as to the amount paid by the State Department for services rendered by naval vessels. Referred to the Committee on appropriations.

Transmitting a report from the Attorney General, as a partial reply to the House resolution of the 10th of December requiring a list of persons pardoned by the President since April 15, 1865. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MARVIN, of New York, presented the petition of many citizens of Fulton and Saratoga counties, New York, praying for an appropriation of $1000 per year to Samuel Downing, the only surviving soldier of the American Revolution.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of the Rev. W. H. Furness, George Cadwalader, Daniel Smith, Jr., and others, citizens of Philadelphia, asking that the repeal of the law which retires officers at a certain age may be considered, and that no retirement may be made without the report of a Board of Examination.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Garfield on the 3d of January, giving additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service of the government at Washington.

Several amendments were offered, discussed and voted upon.

Finally, the previous question was moved and seconded.

Without taking the vote on the passage of the joint resolution the House, at half past four o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 9.

Surratt on the Way Home.

Secretary Welles to-day received a telegram, by cable, from Admiral Goldsborough, stating that the steamer Swatara left the European squadron yesterday, for the United States, with John Surratt on board. The prisoner is expected to arrive here about the last of January.

Action of the Comptroller of the Currency.

It is the intention of the acting Comptroller of the Currency to require the National Banks to keep the amount in reserve of lawful money required to protect their circulation in plain legal tender notes, as the act authorizing the issue of compound interest notes.

The act of June 4, 1866, provides that such notes shall not be a legal tender for the redemption by any bank of its circulating notes.

Senators from Nebraska and Colorado

General Thayer and T. W. Tiptown, Senators elect from Nebraska, and Messrs Evans and Chaffee, Senators elect from Colorado, have been working industriously to secure the passage of the respective bills admitting these States into the Union. The Senate to-day gave them a gratifying vote.

Some of the friends of this measure were absent from the city, otherwise the majority would have been larger. The decided indications are that both Houses will give a two-thirds vote in case of the President's veto.

A Philadelphia Delegation in Washington

A delegation of Philadelphia manufacturers are here, and have had an audience with the Committee on Ways and Means, for the purpose of endeavoring to have removed the five-per cent. tax on goods, and to procure a drawback of three cents per pound on cotton, and all articles taxed before entering into the manufacture of goods. They also propose a tax on all articles of luxury which are not produced in this country, and represent that unless the tax was removed the government would lose many sources of revenue from manufacturers, besides throwing many thousands of operatives out of employment, and that their great competitors, England and Germany, tax no articles entering into the manufacture of goods. They promise the committee that if their petition is favored by Congress, manufacturers in this country can furnish goods cheaper than they can be imported.

Reception of General and Mrs Grant.

General and Mrs. Grant's first public reception this season took place to night. Among the very many delighted guests were the members of the Cabinet; Senators and Representatives; members of the Diplomatic Corps; officers of the army and navy, with others of official prominence. About one-third of the company were ladies, and only a small number could find dancing accommodations, owing to the great pressure. Carriages were still arriving at 11 o'clock. The General and Mrs. Grant were evidently much gratified by the dense throng of friends, who were received by them with marked cordiality.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—A terrible fire occurred in Norfolk this morning, at one o'clock, which consumed the Atlantic Hotel, one of the principal and finest hotels south of Baltimore, and several very valuable business sites.

The alarm was sounded at one o'clock, and the fire department, hastening to the scene, found the hotel in flames. Notwithstanding their most strenuous exertions, the flames rapidly extended, communicating to the adjoining banking house of Chamberlain & Co. The supply of water in the cisterns and the artesian well soon became exhausted, rendering the exertions of the firemen powerless. Very few persons were in the building, and many of these made narrow escapes. Four hours afterward nothing was left of the hotel but the outside walls.

The origin of the fire, whether the work of incendiaries or not, has not been ascertained. It first broke out in what is called the carving room. The proprietor, Mr. A. G. Newton, on being awakened by the watchmen, discovered all the corridors filled with smoke, and it was an hour afterward before the flames were seen issuing forth. The hotel was owned by a stock company, and was opened in 1859 by Mr. Newton. It has not been a very remunerative investment.

The Union Hook and Ladder Company of Norfolk rendered especial assistance in rescuing the guests by means of their ladders, and the citizens generously provided for those who had lost their clothes.

The loss of these valuable buildings and business places is a heavy loss to Norfolk, which has just been recovering from several disastrous fires which occurred during the war, and the citizens are particularly severe on the city authorities for being so tardy in providing the necessary fire apparatus and water facilities.

A subscription has already been started by several prominent citizens to purchase a steam fire engine and a large amount of hose. It is said that a few feet of hose more would have extinguished the fire when it first broke out, and saved one of the finest structures in the city.

The following is the statement of the insurance on the buildings destroyed:

Atlantic Hotel — Manhattan Company, New York, $5000; National Company, Baltimore, $5000; Springfield Company, Massachusetts, $5000; American Company, Norfolk, $2500; Maryland Company, Baltimore, $1000; Metropolitan Company, New York, $2500. Amounting to $30,000 insurance—the loss amounting to the same.

A. G. Newton, the proprietor, lost in furniture, stock, wines, &c., about $30,000, half of which is covered by insurance in the following companies: Home Company, N. H., $5000; Phœnix Company, N. Y., $5000; Metropolitan Company, N. Y., $5000.

The stock of Ludlow & Wilson, druggists, was valued at $8000 or $9000, on which there was an insurance of $5000: Virginia Fire and Marine Company, $3000; Manhattan Company, N. Y., $2000.

S. R. Barnum, owner of the Tip-Top liquor house, had a stock valued at $6000. Insured for $4000; in the Home Company, N. H., $2000, and Manhattan Company, N. Y., $2000.

Vickery & Co., book publishers.—Their stock was valued at $6000; insured for $5000: National Company, Baltimore, $2500; Virginia Insurance and Saving Company, $2500.

The banking house of Chamberlain & Co. lost about $5000; fully covered by insurance.

In every case the losses were only partial, and freely covered by insurance.

The long-talked-of cane prepared by the ladies of a Catholic congregation in Norfolk, a month or so ago, was yesterday presented to Jeff. Davis, in his quarters in Carroll Hall, by a gentleman named John O. Garmage, a resident of the city, who won the honor at a public raffle.

The cane, which has been previously described, is made of a piece of oak from the rebel ram Manassas, surmounted by a massive gold head, on which is inscribed an appropriate legend.

Mr. Garmage arrived here yesterday morning with the committee on presentation, and, after the usual preliminaries, they were admitted to the quarters of Davis. After a short conversation he produced the cane from a velvet-lined box, and said:

"Mr. Davis: By chance, sir, it has become my very pleasant duty to present you this cane. It is a token of respect and esteem from the ladies of the Catholic congregation of Norfolk. Be pleased to accept it with its noble motto: 'The offering of one, the tribute of many,' and may it serve as a faithful reminder of its fair donors."

Davis accepted the gift in a brief reply. He alluded to the kindness of the southern people during his prison life, especially the kindness, constancy and patriotism of the people of Norfolk, and said he had often received tokens of their esteem. He requested Mr. Garmage to extend to the ladies of the Catholic Church his grateful acknowledgment for their gift, and intimated that, with the permission of the ladies, he would acknowledge its reception by letter.

The gentlemen of the party passed a pleasant hour in conversation with Davis and his lady, and at its end expressed the hope that the new year might be more full of hope and happiness to him than the dark, dismal hours of the past. The party were well pleased with their trip, and said that Davis' health is much better than represented, but that his hair was well sprinkled with gray.

The steamship Albemarle, from New York, which left Norfolk for Richmond with a large cargo of merchandise on Sunday night, succeeded only in getting to City Point on account of the ice. The steamers Hatteras and Georgiana are also blocked in at Richmond, and will be unable to return to Norfolk, from the present condition of the river, for several days.

The brig W. H. Bigelow, Capt. Roberts, which left Pedro Keys on the 13th of December, with a cargo of guano for Baltimore, had experienced very heavy weather on the coast, and north of Hatteras; she was ten days going round Hatteras, and lost some of her spars and split her sails. On the 27th, in the Gulf, she saw an unknown brigantine laying to with her foretopmast gone.

The W. H. Bigelow put in here for provisions and water, being on half rations.

The United States double-ender Peoria, Commander Hager, which left New York on Sunday morning, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. She also experienced very heavy gales, but without damage. She is a new gunboat, and was ordered to report to Admiral Palmer to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the ne plus ultra of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.

GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 19 mw§ No. 510 RACE Street.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

1867. DIARIES. 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.

Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.

A large stock of English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.

Trains will run on this road as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

7·30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10·10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

1·10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5·50 P. M.

7·30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.

6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7·20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9·23 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 2·41 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12·50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4·10 P. M., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.

6·10 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 6·25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11·00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10·25, reach Oil City at 4·50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9·30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4·00 P. M. same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12·50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6·05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.

NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent,
† Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867

From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 390 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7·35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 A. M.

1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3·35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8·11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4·23 P. M. next day, remain over night, and take the 6·54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS

On and after MONDAY, October 15, 1866, the trains will leave as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty-first and Market streets, 7·30 A. M.; 11·00 A. M.; 2·30, 4·45, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on E. Market street, 6·30, 8·00, 10·45 A. M.; 1·55, 4·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M., will not stop at Pennelton, and will stop below B. C. Junction at Media only.

PENNELTON TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for Pennelton 4·15 and 11·00 P. M.

Leave Pennelton for Philadelphia 8·47 A. M., 7·25 P. M.

These Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

ON SUNDAYS—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester 7·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS—The West Philadelphia Passenger cars will leave Eleventh and Market streets half an hour before the train leaves the depot, and will leave the depot on the arrival of each train to convey passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on the P. and B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not, in any case, be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

† HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):

Mail, with Freight……………………7·30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation……………3·45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC

Mail, with Freight……………………1·25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation……………6·10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street……5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson……………6·30 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street ferry daily at 10·15 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1 and 3·15 P. M.

† JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

RAILROAD LINES.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12·00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE," at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets,
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Railroad Office No. 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets West Philadelphia. †

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to Norfolk, Virginia,

CONNECTING WITH THE

GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY,

to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest.

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money.

THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY,

thus offering the inducements of an

ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING,

with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.

FREIGHTS

For Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and all points in Virginia and North Carolina,

FORWARDED AT AS LOW RATES

as by another line.

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R., BROAD and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty four hours in advance of any other route. This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern Freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES,
Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway.
No. 625 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
Agent,
† No 629 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 15, 1866, the trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of Thirty-first and Market streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·50 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·50 and Oxford at 6·35 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A market train, with passenger car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7·50 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the afternoon train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·45 runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

† HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, $1·20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
† Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. †† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. STANFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, January 14, for the purchase from the United States, of five thousand (5000) Folded Lip Railroad Chairs, suitable for 45lb. "T" Rail.

These Chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, New York.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
12 29 13t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SOMETHING TO DO.

Lecture Delivered by Miss Anna E. Dickinson, at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Academy of Music was filled with a large and attentive audience last evening, the occasion being the delivery of a new lecture, entitled "Something to Do," by Miss Anna E. Dickinson. The lecturer was introduced by Robert Purvis, Esq., who made a few brief remarks. After the applause had subsided Miss Dickinson spoke nearly as follows:—

Who here is not familiar with the infinitely pathetic story which Charles Dickens tells of poor little Oliver Twist, taking his insufficient food in his thin, weak hands, and going up to bed—his trembling and hungered voice asking for more, and the horror and amazement of Mr. Bumble at the boy's obstinacy? Is there a man or woman here to-night who has read that story without hot tears gathering on their eyelids, and a sense of indignation filling the heart on account of his sufferings? Yet start not, nor refuse to listen, my friends, when I tell you that there is more than one Mr. Bumble, and that, too, within the sound of my voice, who would shut his ears to the cry of more; for, mark you, there are hungry mouths and hungry souls clamoring in our streets, weeping drearily at our doors for something to eat, for something to fill them, for something to do.

I stand to-night the mouth-piece of many women, who toil all day long for a loaf of bread and a bed of straw; women who strive and struggle and *fight* for room to stand, twenty seeking to thrust themselves into the space for one; women who do the same work as that man beside them, and receive but a portion of his pay; women who are compelled to toil at that for which they are not fitted or have no inclination; women who desire to know many things and are told that ignorance is their lot; women whose hands are full of gold, and whose life is one of fashion and dress; women who live in beautiful houses, whose lives are spent in idleness, unfitness, uselessness, for want of something to do.

To-night I strive to gather all these voices into my one voice—all their wants, all their sufferings, all their pain. I cry for more—more money, more culture, more opportunity, more freedom, more justice for them at the hands of the world. I urge this claim. I make this plea on behalf of woman, because it is full time to make this nineteenth century ashamed of its injustice to one-half of the human race; because it is full time to make the intelligent and thoughtful comprehend that labor cannot be a law without also being a right. In urging this plea, I comprehend fully what it is that opposes me—what it is that opposes me before, and drags me back from behind. Man on the one side and woman on the other—active warfare and passive indifference; the insolence of strength, the fear of weakness, the brutality of ignorance—the polished sneer that cuts as a knife.

I stand behind a strong rampart, secure in the strong belief in and the absolute knowledge that I am right, and that I have the great suffering cause of humanity to back me. Comprehending this, I stand but the closer to my guns and fire them more determinedly on the one point, until I shall make some breach and find entrance. I am often laughed at for being "a man of one idea," who writes everything, talks everything, knows everything; but I long ago learned that if I would make any breach it was by pointing my guns at one point. The women who first spoke on any platform were laughed at, hooted at, derided; pelted with foul words, and even with stones. To-day women, standing on the platform and urging the same plea, are listened to with silence. These women have demonstrated the truth that there is somewhere a great wrong, because there is never any discussion where there is no wrong.

Twenty years ago no one had anything to say of the condition of the laboring women; fifteen years ago their condition was the same, but to-day there is not a man or woman, with any claim to decency, who would dare to stand up and defend it. This question, began in obscurity, has resolved itself into the profoundest social problem of the day. It is Mackintosh, I think, who says somewhere, "Whatever is popular demands attention." Whatever is right is sure to come out, no matter how long we have to wait for it. I do not intend to recapitulate here facts and figures which I have before given in the hearing of many whom I hope to-night compose my audience.

Nobody needs to be told that there are multitudes of women dwelling in garrets and cellars and dens of the earth; ay, that in this very city there are those suffering from want of food, clothing, and shelter. There are women here who work from day to day on the verge of a crumbling precipice, which from day to day breaks on the edge, and drops them into the abyss beneath. It is the fashion of the world to say that a woman should be an angel—in adversity as in prosperity: should be the guardian form for good in the man's house, as if he was a wild beast needing some care.

Words cost nothing. Give to these working women food; treat them as well as God has treated the brutes. Give them an opportunity to be respectable human beings, and demand of them that they shall be angels. I ask this in their behalf, and you instantly cry out, "heresy," "innovations," "woman's rights," etc. Meanwhile the great wheel turns and turns, and one woman after another of these goes down to perdition with its revolution. Then you cry out, "Horrible creature! she has fallen from her high seat."

Come with me into the filthy lanes and byways in this great and wicked world. Tell me if out of this poverty, this filth, suffering, deg[illegible] dation, and misery, whether anything b[illegible] formity can have its natural growth, or [illegible] anything truly human can put its [illegible] de- forth as God designed it; th[illegible] whether some young girl, who ha[illegible] little leaves miserable childhood to [illegible]ure, calling up hold forth on her u[illegible] grown from a will you wonder [illegible] miserable maturity, purity and hea[illegible] unnatural depravity, and But think [illegible] her being far away from conceive[illegible]en? Look [illegible] I beseech you, of her having been o[illegible] and born and brought up in hell. [illegible] at all this. It is good for man and woman, [illegible]e in his or her life, to be brought face to face with facts, however horrible. Come! let us look into some little garret-room, at some motherless girl, whose fingers are aching over some work. Mark her toiling on alone, from Monday morning to Saturday night, with no word of aid, or counsel, or encouragement—none whatever, until her flesh at last gives way, and the darkness settles down.

As I have been going up and down the streets of the city, I have seen young girls in this bitter weather, thinly clad, hurrying home from some work-room, gathering their bundles under their arms, with a look of utter loneliness in the midst of the crowded metropolis. As I looked at some of these cases, I have imagined a ship sailing through the deep waters off in the wide ocean. I have imagined the storm raging, the winds howling about it, the waves rolling mountains high. I have imagined some sent off to some post of danger, clinging fast, holding tight, until a wave at last sweeps him out into the abyss. I have imagined him who called, but there was no answer, as he stretched out eager hands to clutch at something that might save him for a little while, and there was nothing there upon which his stiffening fingers could grasp. I have watched him as the ship went away—life, friends, companions, all—and the waves closed over him.

As I was watching that scene in my mind's eye, I have imagined this woman sweeping off from this great ship of society, where there was no place for her. Weak, tender, helpless woman; there was no post for her save the one of the uttermost peril and danger. Swept off, I have imagined her looking, longing, crying, stretching out her eager hands—no one to assist—no one to aid—no one to help. Let us close our eyes on the remainder of the sad picture and pitiful story.

I tell you of such women as these for what purpose? You are not with them. You sit here before me to-night, handsomely dressed, and with money in your pockets—such women do not come into the Academy of Music. You should aid them, help them by the ministrations of mercy and the work of charity. You talk about working-women associations and working-women's leagues. They are nothing but an attempt to dip up the Atlantic Ocean with snipe bowl.

Can you look at this social question in all its horror, and yet venture to say that it is but a light matter as compared with the universal, wide-spreading evil growing out of the degrading of woman's toil, and the loss of caste to every woman who works? The whole system of society must be changed, and then all the obstacles removed, and woman herself must undergo a change, before she can take advantage of a preliminary reform. Do you ask me what it is I design? What it is that I demand? What reform I am urging? What do I want? I want, in the first place, every woman to comprehend that she was born for herself and not for another. I want every man to understand that he has no more right to control and to govern the woman beside him than she has to govern and control him. (Laughter and applause.) No large heart, large brains, thoughtful, manly man needs to be told that. (Renewed laughter.)

I know that a great many men who profess to be wise and grave in their day and generation do oppose it, and use very large words against it. Men are arrogant in just as precise a proportion as they are ignorant. It seems in this land as if it were a natural habit. In his infancy, with knowledge, he thinks the world was made for him. Not until years pass, and knowledge gathers and wisdom grows, does he comprehend that these things were before and will be after him. Not until years pass, and the gates of death close, and he is gathered around God's throne, will it be revealed to him that the soul that stood beside him on earth is equal with him in the sight of God.

Would you have a woman an artist, a merchant, a manufacturer, a lawyer, a physician? Yes, I say. Would you have them neglect their domestic duties and cares? No, I say. Would I have all women physicians? I say no. One woman has the faculty, or the ability, or the genius to practise medicine. One thousand have the faculty, the genuis, and what you will, to stay at home. All that I ask is that one woman should practise medicine, and the one thousand stay at home.

There may be a great many women not married to-day who will be married some time in the future, and to some of those present I shall in advance tender my most hearty and sincere commiseration. (Laughter.) There are women who will not be married at all, and to some of these I will tender me congratulations. (Renewed laughter.)

There are women who, being once wedded, are to-day widows; and there are yet other women married, with husbands who comprehended with the greatest distinctness that it was a great deal easier to support one than it was two. What are you going to do in this case? You say these women are to stay at home. Many of them have no homes. Some are supported by a father or a brother. Then you spring back and say, "Let their husbands take care of them." If society insisted upon that point, she would have to provide a thousand women with the necessary article—a husband. (Laughter.)

Up in New England, where they are a great deal smaller than we are, this experiment was tried. If Pennsylvania wants to follow the example, I will give you a sample of it. Seven hundred young girls were to be sent out to some Western territory. They were to work there. They were to be taken away from the surplus women, and sent among the surplus men to balance it. I protested against it, as did a great many others. The girls were to be sent to a place where they had no friends and no homes. Their passage was to be paid, in part or entirely, by subscription, or by the United States Government. Reaching their destination, what was before them? They must marry in twenty-four hours after landing on that shore, for the want of something to eat, starve, or do worse. Now, my friends, there is your idea plainly before you: work it into fact and reality.

Do you like the picture? Well, perhaps you answer me nay. Yet Governor Andrew did, in his message, answer this same thing. He announced that "these women would not have to marry as soon as they got there; and, in fact, they would not have to marry at all if they didn't want to." After having announced this, what have we sent them there for? Governor Andrew tells us, in the first of his message, that "in this territory there are some ten thousand men living in shanties and huts of their own building," and that these ten thousand men, living alone, are, apparently very much in the condition of wild beasts, and in need of some one to take care of them, and which were to be these young ladies aforesaid. Here are the ten thousand men, and the picture of desolation.

Governor Andrew says later that these women will not be driven into any union with any one, for they will find all they wish or need to do in teaching the great number of children in the territory. (Laughter.) (It was evident from the small number who laughed, that they did not see the point to that joke; and Miss Dickinson, in order to enlighten them, said)—Ten thousand men living alone and [illegible] a great number of children—(which set the house in a perfect roar of laughter). Governor Andrew, being a man, may be able to explain this extraordinary phenomenon. I cannot.

I go out on our streets. I meet women walking drearily from school, [illegible] having no fitness for their duties, and th[illegible] They are paid but [illegible] they are wearing away. four—a year. Se[illegible] few hundreds—three or Council, "Sta[illegible] a gentleman in Common It makes no [illegible]ve on your half hundreds. people s[illegible] difference if you have half a dozen pitta[illegible] home to support. Take your little ev[illegible]ce, and thank God for the opportunity of [illegible]n starving on that." I also see women wearing the honored signet of marriage on the finger, squandering their husband's fortunes. You see these women spending their days in eating and drinking, dressing, flirting, and thus the years go by. What an account they will have to render when at the bar of judgment!

Any woman who has learned to respect herself, to honor labor, to hold herself accountable to God and humanity for her days, can look into the face of man and demand her rights.

Look into the faces of these young girls, you who live in the West End. They fade and are artificial before their time. They are sick, yet with no disease—invalids, with no ailment. Having nothing to eat and nothing to do, feeding upon this, they waste themselves away. As I look at these young girls what I tell you I pray you not to forget. There is no soil that produces nothing if it be not cultivated, and bring forth a harvest of grain—tares and weeds will spring up and cover the ground. I see these young girls—your daughters, ladies—young girls with earnest, waiting, open eyes, that look out into life eagerly and askingly. Young girls with the cheeks full of blood, the nerves strong, and the ambition large to accomplish what you give them.

My good friends, listen to me for an instant. You have a son or daughter. Do you sit down at home all day and do nothing, learn nothing, and accomplish nothing? If you bring that boy up that way—by setting him the example, of course—it cannot be expected but what he will grow up and repeat his parents, example. The world expects him to go to ruin because he imitates you. You bring up your daughter in the same way, and the world does not expect her to go to ruin; but it is God's good mercy if she does not, whether the world knows it or not. Are they free from sorrow? Is the eye dry of tears? There are chains stronger to break than irons. There are doors more difficult to pass than prison-folded ones. You pass them, your friends pass them.

Mark you, in all this I am saying not one word against the home life. I do not mean to disparage the home duties of these women. I am saying nothing about them. Every woman who sits here within the sound of my voice, since she was so high has been talked to and lectured to about them by very small men who know nothing about them. There are women who have found their place and have found their work, and they do it. I am talking for the women who are searching for their places, whose work is before them.

You say they are satisfied and contented. I deny it! Some of the women before me perhaps will say this is false. My good madame, my good little girl, I can convict you out of your own mouth. I am simply speaking the truth when I say that they are not satisfied with this life that society affords them. You say that I am wrong. Every five minutes you wish you were a man, that you could accomplish so and so. They are not satisfied. They want something more; they desire something better.

And you, my good sir, who cry out, "What in the world do they want? they are a great deal better off than we are. They are sheltered and cared for." Now I can convict you out of your own mouth. I never knew a woman say, "I wish I was a woman." I never met a woman in my time who would have been a woman for a single twenty-four hours. You say these women are exceptional; no they are not. If you say that the great majority of women will not be or desire to be lawyers, physicians, ministers, I grant it. The majority of men do not do it, and a great majority hadn't better be, by the way they perform their duties.

If men would study woman a little more, they would understand this question better. Be undeceived, my friends; do not attempt to arrogate our best qualities. You see one woman who swerves in the presence of danger, yet there are one hundred who stand unabashed, undismayed, and courageously. Turning your back on the one hundred, and looking minutely at the one, you cry out, "There's a woman for you." You see one woman who ruins her husband; you see hundreds who toil and study to advance their interests. You turn you back upon the hundreds, and say, "There's a woman for you." You see a woman with no help, counsel, encouragement, schools, or colleges to back her. You see one such woman who ascends the ladder of fame.

You see ninety men who attempt it and fail; you say nothing. You see one woman fail in the attempt, and, with derisive fingers, you point and cry out, "There's a woman for you!" You see one woman, who writes books which everybody reads; paints pictures before which every one stands with suspended breath; carves marble which makes for her an immortal fame; practises medicine, so that thousands gather unto her; makes speeches, to which people listen, and as you stand and look you say, "Mark the masculinity of brain, of thought, of genius which this woman displays!" If a woman does a grand thing grandly, she does it as a man! If she does a small thing smally, she does it as a woman! (Applause.)

Young men, if you condemn all women for the failure of one, why not elevate all women for the success of one? Rosa Bonheur paints pictures. Does she elevate women? You say she is an exception. Then, where a woman attempts and fails, why don't you call her an exception? If she succeeds, she stands alone. If she fails, she stands the type of her race; and yet you pass no judgments upon man. Seven weeks ago I was dying—as everybody said—as near the eternal portals as I will ever get again and turn back. I was there not by the terrible disease that had come upon me, but through the ignorance of a miserable man who had an M. D. to his name.

Another man was called in, and with skill, patience, and devotion he has brought me back to you, my friends, and if it were for nothing more than the pleasure of standing before you here in my own dear city, it would be sufficient to make me love and stand grateful to him to the end of time. If it had been a woman who failed, no woman for fifty years could have practiced medicine in that town. I protest against it all. The man who says the woman who does anything does it like a man, is ignorant. Rosa Bonheur is a woman just as truly as the great Wendell Phillips is a man. It is not given to all women to paint pictures. It is not given to every man to possess such divine eloquence, such marvellous power as the man who walked this platform a few weeks ago. Rosa Bonheur, in painting her marvellous pictures, no more becomes a woman thereby than Wendell Phillips becomes a demagogue by speaking with a tongue that none can surpass or match.

Do not unveil the weakness of poor human nature. It is not strange for these women that men have tempted them, in some cases out of their ranks, and declared them to be their equals. To identify themselves with these men is to take upon themselves a rough way and a heavy cross. Masculinity is one thing, and femininity is another. You and I have seen the rare and marvellous Ristori move up and down these same boards. She plays her part in a woman's way. Edwin Booth plays a man's part in man's way. No one needs to be told that four-fifths of all the want, suffering, and misery in the world is the want of a sufficient number of avenues of labor for women. Schools ought to be established, wherein young girls and women might learn to fit themselves for the duties and places which are profitable in the world. How much misery saved; how many obstacles removed at once, if this was done!

As I look into the faces of some of these women before me, I realize how terrible a thing it is to be happy. Young girls are here before me, full of courage and aspirations, with a love for all things. Is there any human being on the face of the earth quite as enthusiastic, quite as noble as those girls who are yet carrying school-books under their arms. I speak to the young girls her[illegible] before me to-night. I say that, after all, talk of fashion, talk of men, talk of society, nobody can do this work but you yourselves for yourselves. Some men can help you largely. Other men can help you to stand, yet, after all, not largely. Society won't help you, and public opinion stands threatening over you. What then? Do without public opinion; and, if society closes its doors upon you, why make a society for yourself.

After all, the great underlying trouble in this whole matter is, on the one side, indolence and lack of perseverance; on the other, degradation of labor by women themselves. Why, my little girl, thou who art full of large courage and earnestness—for I know that there are such girls here to-night—I do not go into the smallest Western or New England town without receiving letters again and again from these young hearts—"I am not satisfied: I want something more than this"—and there are just such girls listening to me to-night. You ought to commence immediately. True, wonderfully true is it, that the path lies stretching out cold before you. But, if you do not succeed, try again. If you fail a second time, try again. Remember the old proverb—"He laughs best who laughs last."

You find a man who has been a bootblack, who has sold newspapers in the street, who stands up a millionaire, and he lets the world know it, and nothing is said. You find a woman who has carefully laid up money by *work*, and she is looked upon with scornful eyes, and despised by those who consider it degrading to labor. There are women that despise labor who are despised by society for it.

The speaker, begging pardon for alluding to herself, said the first money she earned was two shillings for sweeping some pavements. She did it to go and hear Wendell Phillips speak. I do not fear about the ultimate result of this matter, for as with strong and rising footsteps the tide bears against the ground up stream, and pushes back its hurrying waves, so with this great truth, when it bears up against public opinion, and pushes back its hurrying tide. Afraid! why, when people talk about the ultimate result of this great question being uncertain, it reminds me of a scene which I witnessed on one of the great Western prairies a couple of months ago.

In crossing the prairies in cars we stopped at a place, and I got out with my friends, two or three of whom were with me at the time, and we stretched our weary limbs by passing up and down on the platform; and as we were walking up and down we noticed a light away in the distance, and we speculated upon it. One said, "It is a camp fire;" another, "It is the prairie in flames;" another, "It is the reflection of some light beyond the horizon;" and as we there sat and speculated, no one having noticed how the hours had passed by, lo! the gates of night rolled back, and the rising glory of the sun spread athwart our view. It was the dawn of day.

So with this great and magnificent question gathering up before us. One cries, "It is a house on fire!" "It is a mighty light shining in the distance!" "It is a few disaffected women clamoring here, and a few unhappy ones yonder." Meanwhile the day is dawning. I beseech you, for your own sake as well as for the sake of the great cause, to leave the night mists and shadows behind you—leave falsehood and error behind you, and go forth with frankness, with truth, with courage, to the great arising day.

Miss Dickinson then retired, and Mr. Robert Purvis announced that Judge Pitkin would lecture this evening at the National Hall.

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